40. I have not touched upon the financial policy of Government as the Finance Minister will be reviewing it in detail during the course of his Budget speech. The only point to which I would like to make a reference is the publication of the report of the Central Pay Commission and the decision of the Government of India on the main recommendations of the Commission. The non-gazetted staff of the Mysore Government have been urging for improving their emoluments. As the House is aware, my Government is always sympathetic to this problem but the main question is one of resources. I am sure it will be dealt with in the Finance Minister's budget speech.

41. You have a heavy programme before you during the current Session and before I leave you to your work, I wish you every success in your deliberations.

Communication from Magistrate re: arrest of Members.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Subsequent to the last Session of the Assembly I have received three communications from the First Class Judicial Magistrate, Belgaum Cantonment, two of them relating to the arrests of Sriyuts N. O. Samaji and B. R. Sunthankar on 18th February 1960 and their subsequent release on 9th February 1960 for offences under Sections 147, 148, 149, 426, 427, 431, 440 and 353, I.P.C., and one regarding the arrest of Sri N. O. Samaji again on 19th February, 1960 for offences under section 147, 149 and 353 of the Indian Penal Code.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR (Belgaum city).—May I know when the intimation of arrest was received by the Chair?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Intimations were received on the same day of arrests.

MOTION ON GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

Smt. VIJAYA RAGHVENDER RAO (Chitapur).—Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the following Motion:

"That we the Members of the Mysore Legislative Assembly assembled in this Session beg leave to thank the Governor for the Address delivered to the Members of the Legislature on the 2nd March 1960".

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That we the Members of the Mysore Legislative Assembly assembled in this Session beg leave to thank the Governor for the Address delivered to the Members of the Legislature on 2nd March 1960".

Sri S. R. RAMAIAH (Hoskote).—I second the motion, Sir.

Sri K. KENCHAPPA (Hiriyur).—Sir, I seek a clarification from the Chair. I am not in a position to locate the exact position where the situation is to be tackled. The question is that the Governor's speech must be referred to paragraph by paragraph in the Motion of Thanks. That is the principle that is being observed in the House of Commons. If reference to paragraphs is not mentioned, it becomes very difficult for the Members to send amendments, and to know to what paragraph amendments should be sent, because the Address of the Governor must be very short and based only on principles and

policies. When the Address has to be short, thanks giving also must be short and it must touch specifically paragraph by paragraph. If not, to what portion of the thanks giving motion amendment must be given, is a matter that has to be seriously considered.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA (Palaiyam).—I also support the view expressed by my Hon'ble friend, Sir, for this reason. There are 41 paragraphs in the Governor's Address and it is rather difficult for members to know to which paragraph the learned Member is referring to when she makes observation on the thanks giving motion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If it can be Construed that the Motion of Thanks refers to the whole Address, impliedly it refers to all paragraphs.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (Kolar Gold Fields)—The question is not in relation to amendment. It is in relation to the Motion of Thanks. Of course, she can thank the Governor for every sentence or for every paragraph; we are not concerned with that. But while sending amendments, the difficulty arises, Sir...........

Mr. SPEAKER.—I do not know why the difficulty has arisen only in the third year. It did not arise during the last two years.

The whole Address is before the House and the Motion of Thanks is being moved. I have not been able to understand what exactly is the difficulty experienced by the Hon'ble Members. I do understand Members having some difficulties in a particular matter, but I cannot understand Members cooking up difficulties. Let them not do so.

As far as my friend Sri Kenchappa is concerned, I should like to say that I had been to the U. K. I am not aware of the Motion of Thanks referring to every paragraph. I am not aware of that. But I am aware of one thing. *i.e.* the Queen's Address short.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Your Hand Book on Paliamentary Practice mentions that point.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The point is, we are following the practice followed in Lok Sabha and other Assemblies. But so far as the Queen's Address is concerned, I note that the Queen's Addres is short. I have also written that point in my Notes that the Queen's Address does not cover more than three to five pages. I actually made enquiry about that and asked them why it was so. They said that the Queen should not be brought into controversy. Tha is why it is so short. But the practice here in India is quite different and this time the Governor's speech has been the largest. But he is not to be blamed for that. After all, the Members say that the Governor has not referred to this or that and that he has not said anything about this item and that item or this activity and that activity. Naturally, the Governor has to refer to all these matters. But there is a way out of this difficulty. The Government can issue pamphlets in respect of each Department at the time when the Governor addresses the House. In such a case, the Governor's Address can be cut short. It is only a suggestion and I cannot in any way bind the Government on any point of procedure.

A MEMBER.—Very fine, Sir.

Sri T. PARTHASARATHY (Malleswaram).—Sir, the Motion says. "We the Members of the Assembly."

The Mover of the motion belongs to a Party and she cannot represent the entire House. It is the Speaker who can represent the House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is the form prescribed. But the motion can be defeated if Members do not agree.

Sri T. PARTHASARATHY.—They should take our consent before tabling the motion.

Mr SPEAKER.—The Motion is made. If the Members do not want to give their consent, they are free to do what they like.

Sri C.J. MUCKANNAPPA (Gubbi).—Sir, there are amendments. I have a right to oppose an amendment or to support it. The Speaker will just put them at the tail-end of the discussion and we will have no opportunity to oppose them or to support

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them. Therefore, Sir, you were pleased to allow amendments to be moved and allow the whole list of amendments together with the Motion of Thanks to be discussed and finally, you would put them to vote. I suggest to the Chair that the same procedure may be followed now also.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member says that he has a right to support or oppose the amendment. It is quite correct. But he cannot oppose the amendment that he has moved. It is obvious.

The difficulty today has been that a the amendments have been received at about ten of the clock and they are in large numbers. The Office has not had enough time to examine them and there was also a difficulty in getting them printed. That is why I have thought it fit that we may take them after the recess. I do agree with the Hon'ble Member Sri Muckannappa when he said that I allowed on the last occasion both the amendments and the motion to be discussed together. That is a fact. But on account of the difficulty I just now refrred to, we have to wait for some time till 3-30 P.M. today, by which time they will be available here and I will allow Hon'ble Members to move the amendments.

Sri K. KENCHAPPA.—The amendment that we are expected to send is not to the Address of the Governor but to the Motion of Thanks. An amendment pre supposes an amendment which in turn pre-supposes that the amendment to Thanks giving motion should touch each paragraph of the Address. If not, on what points we have to suggest amendments, we will absolutely be at a loss to understand. We will not know where we will be roaming about and where we have to go.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have already said that when the Motion of Thanks is moved the whole Address is before the House.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—A new light has dawned upon them.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangud).—The very forms says "Add the following to the motion of thanks." In fact it is very clear from the Rules of Business and I do not think there is any difficulty.

Smt. VIJAYA RAGHVENDER RAO.—While thanking the Governor for his speech, I would like to submit one thing in this House. How could the Hon'ble Members know whether I was making a reference to the speech paragraph by paragraph or whether I was referring to the speech as a whole? I would like to submit another thing. We are not in the House of Commons. But we are the legislators in the Mysore State. It is left to the will and pleasure of any member of this House to move the Motion of Thanks, whether he or she refers to it paragraph by paragraph or the speech as a whole. After this introduction, I would now like to thank the Governor for having given such a valuable Address to the Houses of this Legislature yesterday. He has explained the future plans of our Government as also the various achievements of our Government during the First and Second Five-Year Plans. After his speech, every one of us can realise what a lot of pains the Governor has taken to study the achievements of our Government.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Is it the speech of the Governor or is it the Address of the Governor?

Smt. VIJAYA RAGHVENDER RAO.—I am not going to yield. In stating the achievements of our Government, he has explained that our First Five-Year Plan was an experiment through which our Government had a settled Second-Five Year Plan.

Of course, one and all of us of this august House know that the re-organisation of States made us face many impediments during the implementation of our Plan. Still the First and the Second Five-Year Plans have enabled our Government to frame an intensive programme for the Third Five-Year Plan. Further the Governor explained the progress of the Second Five-Year Plan. As I already said, due to the re-organisation of the State, we have had to face many problems in the first two years. In the year

1958-59, our expenditure rose to Rs. 25 crores. This shows a satisfactory development and a satisfactory achievement. The Government also deserves congratulations for the additional assistance that it received from the Government of India to spend on power alone. I am one with the Governor in saying that our Government has continuously struggled to develop our Plans. It has given impetus to the industries, construction of roads, as also agricultural production and such other aspects. Special attention has been given to housing, social welfare and to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is a thing to be appreciated by one and all. We women and also the members of the Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes form a major part of our population. I would like to say that the Government has also distributed the waste lands to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for cultivation. Here I would like to congradulate the Government on its assistance in carrying out the maintenance as also the improvement of services and education as well in the hostels which have been run by voluntary institutions for the students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes. I also hope that the Government will give assistance for social welfare. Year after year, better assistance is required for this purpose. Very fittingly the Governor has explained the intentions as also the proposals of the Government for the Third Five-Year Plan. This is in order to develop uniformly every area of our State. It is unnecessary for me to say that our Hyderabad region is the most neglected one. I am sure that the Government will give all assistance to develop......

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I want to know whether the Hon'ble Member is making a budget speech or whether she is making a speech on the Thanks giving Motion. She has referred to Hyderabad-Karnatak. Is that a matter to be raised now? She has got so many opportunities. She may refer to the developments and other activities.

Mr. SPEAKER.—After all it is for the Hon'ble Member to say what she wishes to say. If the Hon'ble Member Sri Muckannappa feels that there should be any prescription, I am not aware of any I can make over to her.

Smt. VIJAYA RAGHVENDER RAO.—The Governor has explained fully well that the Government is going to ask for suggestions to frame finally the Third Five-Year Plan. I feel that in this democratic set up, it is the bounden duty of every member to work out the Plan successfully. I would like to mention the N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks that the Governor has mentioned. I am one with the Governor in saying that the N.E.S. and C.D. programmes are having a rapid progress. I would like the members to join their hands with us to work out our Plans successfully. Besides, in these C. D. Blocks, never do we agree to have wrong means to achieve right ends. Therefore, I feel that everybody will be one with us to work out N.E.S. units as successful ones.

2-30 P.M.

Due to floods in several rivers during July last there was heavy damage caused to the population as a whole and the Governor has very nicely explained that the Bharat Sevak Samaj, N. C. C., the Scout, and the Indian Red Cross Society gave their helping hand in relief measures. We are one with the Governor to thank the Government, the Chief Minister and our Prime Minister for their help from the relief fund. Apart from this, due to high tides the protective bunds in North Kanara districts also received damages and the usual relief measures were provided there. To overcome these unknown, unforeseen and unusual conditions in the State, the Government considered it necessary to have a Mysore Famine Relief Fund Bill which the Government is going to place before us shortly. I am sure that all of us will support this Bill with one voice.

Then His Highness has referred to the building up of a substantial buffer stock of rice. Last year the State Government could not reach its mark as there was no restriction on the movement of rice to places outside the

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State. So, the Government has abolished the levy system and decided not to procure rice during the current harvest.

As regards sugar, as the Government has very rightly pointed out, it is going to take up its distribution all through the State.

Never before have I seen the farmers from different villages crowding before the Farmers' Forum at Bangalore. Now, in so many blocks they are forming the young farmers' clubs and associations to get knowledge about the new developments in the field of agriculture. Here I may mention that Mysore has earned a State Award of Rs. 50,000 for its excellent performance during the rabi season of 1958-59 and Bellary has been awarded 'Rajya Kalasa'. Added to this, the Government has also encouraged the farmers by deputing them to see the World Agricultural Fair at Delhi.

The Governor has explained the Government's plan to expand the milk supply scheme at Bangalore which was started during the Second Five-Year Plan. Under this scheme, the Government intends collecting milk from various agencies like the Dairy Research Station, Composite Livestock Farm and Registered Co-operative Milk Producers' Organisations. If this scheme works out properly, then the public can purchase good and wholesome milk at different selling booths at a reasonable price.

Then the Governor has explained fully well about the Sharavathy Valley Project. We, the members of the Assembly, with one voice pressed the Government repeatedly to include this project in the core of the Plan. Accordingly, the wish was fulfilled and the members had been there to see the work and were satisfied to see vividly the speedy progress of the work.

Then, the Governor has referred to some important decisions that the Government have taken for improving communication facilities. that is maintenance of roads, taking up the roads that can hardly be constructed out of local funds and the road communications. Special attention has been given by the Governor to the communications in the Gulbarga Division. We agree with the fact that bridges at Tirtani and Sirguppa will definitely provide direct communiction to the State Capital. He has also mentioned one important road that is going to be taken up between Gulbarga and Bidar Districts. I hope such communications will come up and that year after year we will have development.

Then His Highness has also mentioned a few water supply schemes which have been completed, which are under progress, which have been sanctioned and which are under consideration. In a growing industrial town like Hospet the need for water supply scheme is great. So, I hope the Government will give its thought to it and sanction it as early as possible.

Coming to the field of generation and distribution of electricity, His Highness has mentioned that the electrification of rural areas is being taken up on an intensive scale by the State Electricity Board and there has also been a good progress in the field of lift irrigation in different parts of the State.

As regards the Industries Department, he has said that the Government intends organising training institutions from which we can have a sufficiently large number of trained officers for the efficient management of our industrial concerns. The Government is also encouraging the establishment of industries in the private sector. As a result of this, two big concerns, namely, the Mandya National Paper Mill and the Mysore Cement Company are coming up. In the same way, the Government should continue to encourage the industries in the integrated areas in pursuance of the assurances given by the erstwhile Governments.

Then the Governor has touched the important problem of education. He has mentioned that the Regional Engineering College at Suratkal is being started and four new Polytechnics are going to be started out of which two are allotted to the Hyderabad region. Also a Physical Education College is going to be started at Bangalore and it

is very important from the point of view of secondary education.

Then he has mentioned a very important thing, namely, making secondary education free for the children of those whose annual income is below Rs. 1,200 from the next academic year.

Then, His Highness has fully explained a the medical facilities to be provided to the public and the starting of the condensed M.B.B.S. course at the Mysore Medical College.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—After integration, is it proper to refer to the Governor as ' His Highness '?

Mr. SPEAKER.—What is wrong in it?

Smt. VIJAYA RAGHVENDER RAO.-The Government has also proposed to start the post-graduate courses in the Bangalore and Mysore Medical Colleges. The Government of India is also thinking of starting a National Tuberculosis Training Centre at Bangalore.

As regards prohibition, the Governor has explained that the Government will extend it to the wet areas of the State in due course.

As regards labour welfare, the Government is taking a big step in the fixation of rates of minimum wages and in extending the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to industrial towns in the State.

The Governor has also mentioned the Bills that are going to be placed before the members of the Assembly during this session.

Then there is the question of the boundary adjustments between Mysore and Bombay States. It is just like the Macmohan line between China and India. Why not we agree to that line? So also why not we agree to that point and then decide about the minor adjustments? Let us not have an inter-State quarrel when we are facing a national calamity. We are in a democratic country after freedom and I am sure the behaviour of the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samithi yesterday has completely washed away the democratic decency. I hope that the members of the Sumyuktha Maharashtra Samithi will look before they leap to that fashion of behaviour and I request them to desist from such a behaviour and co-operate with us with strength, courage and tolerance.

Lastly, I once again thank the Governor for hs valuable Address and wish every successfor the State programmes

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ರಾಮಯ್ಯ (ಹೊಸಕೋಟೆ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ನಾನು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ನಿನ್ನೆಯ ದಿವಸ ಉಭಯ ಸದನಗಳ ಜಂಟೀ ಅಧಿವೇಶನವನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತಾ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾಡಿದ ವಂದನಾರ್ಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುತ್ತಾ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಚಿತ್ರವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೇ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂಥ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಮಾಡಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರಿಗೆ ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಮೊದಲು ಐದು ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂತು. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಹರಿದು ಹಂಚಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದ ಕನ್ನಡ ದೇಶವು ಅನೇಕ ಕಷ್ಟ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಂಡಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ನಾವು ಒಕ್ಕೂಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಉದ್ಭವಿಸಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಅನೇಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡು ಸ್ವಂತ ರಾಜಕೀಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಒದಗಿ, ಈ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಮಟ್ಟಿಗೂ ಅವರು ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಗಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಗ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ನಾನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಇಡಿಯ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲೇ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನಮಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಆಶ್ವಾಸನಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಮೊದಲು 32 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿ 1959-60ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ 14 ಕೋಟಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ 16 ಕೋಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಈ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು 1960-61ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ 39.63 ಕೋಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್‌ನವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ಈಗ ಅವರ ಭಾಗ 16 ಕೋಟಿ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸಾಧಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಾಧನೆಯ ಗುರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಟೀಕೆಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಜನ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ನಮಗಿದ್ದ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಾಧಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತುಲನಾತ್ಮಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಕಾಸ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಹಣದ ಬಹುಭಾಗವನ್ನು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ರಾಮಯ್ಯ)

ಈ ಸಾಧನ ಸಂಪತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿನಿಯೋಗವಮಾಡುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಜನರು 1.5 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ತನುಮನಧನಗಳಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜನ ಜಾಗೃತಿಯ ವಿಚಾರ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಈಗತಾನೇ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು, ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಬಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಾಪಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಒಂದು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡುಗಳ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಟ್ಟು ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತಹ ಗ್ರಾಮರಾಜ್ಯ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಆಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಗ್ರಾಮರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನತೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇದೆ; ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಾಧನೆಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಬಹಳ ವಿಶದವಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜನತೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ವಿಕೋಪದಿಂದ ಬಂದಂಥ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಕಠಿಣವಾದುವುಗಳು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಅಂಥಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾದ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ವಿಕೋಪದಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾದ ತೊಡಕುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಿ ನಮಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಜನರೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೂ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಣ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಪಾಲನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಆಹಾರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದಾಸ್ತಾನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಲಭ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲೇ ಮಾರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಟು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಂಥ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಗಲು, ಇದ್ದಂಥ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರೈತನಿಂದ ಧಾನ್ಯಸಂಗ್ರಹಣ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಂಥ ತೊಡಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಧಾನ್ಯಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತನ್ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಧಾನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಾವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಧಾನ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ; ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶ ಕೊರತೆಯ ದೇಶ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಹಾಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಆಹಾರದ ಬೆಲೆಗಳ ಏರಿಳಿತವನ್ನು ಮಿತಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕೆಲವರು ಆಹಾರದ ಬೆಲೆಗಳು ಏರುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರದಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರುವವನಾದ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರತಕ್ಕವರು ಕೆಲವರು, ಇಂಥ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಬಣಮಾಡಿ ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಏರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಈಗ ಬೆಳೆಯತಕ್ಕ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾನು ದೊರೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಷ್ಟವಿದೆ, ಅವರು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟು ಸಾಮುಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನದೇನು ಅಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರು ಸ್ವಂತ ಕಷ್ಟದಿಂದ, ತ್ಯಾಗದಿಂದ ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಆಗುವಷ್ಟು ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತೀವ್ರವಾದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರುಗಳು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಷ್ಟು ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಅವರು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಡೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಅವರ ಪ್ರಪ್ರಥಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಒಂದು ತೀವ್ರವಾದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಜನತೆಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ತಜ್ಞರೂ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಚಾರಪರರೂ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಯಾವ ರಾಜಕೀಯಕ್ಕೂ ಒಳಗಾಗದೆ, ಯಾವ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಿಗೂ ಒಳಗಾಗದೆ ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ, ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತಿನದಿವಸ ಗಡಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿವೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಈ ಆಹಾರದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯೂ ಕೂಡ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಭಾವಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟು ರೈತರು ಬೆಳೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಆಹಾರಧಾನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಬೆಲೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ರೈತರು ತ್ಯಾಗದಿಂದ ಕಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟು ದುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೆ ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಪಡೆಯಲು ನಮಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಮಾತನ್ನು ನಾನು ರೈತರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆಹಾರಧಾನ್ಯವನ್ನು ರೈತರು ಶೇಖರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ಅನಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಗಾರರು ಶೇಖರಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕೂಡಿಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು. ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಗಾರರು ಶೇಖರಿಸಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಹೊರಗೆ ಬರುವಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೆ ದೊರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಶೇಖರಣೆ ಆಗುವದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ರೈತರು ಧಾನ್ಯ ಶೇಖರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ರೈತರಿಂದ ಶೇಖರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೊರತೆ ಇದೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ಧಾನ್ಯತಂದು ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರೈತರು ಶೇಖರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಅದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ಅದು ಉತ್ತಮ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಉತ್ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಅಷ್ಟು ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವವರಿಂದ ಅಷ್ಟು ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಬ್ಲ್ಯಾಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕವರು ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಬ್ಬರು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ತಪ್ಪಿನ ಹೊಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೊರಿಸುವುದು ಉಚಿತವಲ್ಲ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಗತಿದಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೈಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಭೂಮಿಯ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಲಭವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಜನರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗಿರುವ ಜನರಿಗೆ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಹಂಚುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ಸಂಚಾರಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿ ಆಯಾ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಆಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತಮ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಬೀಜ, ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಗತಿದಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳು ದೊರೆತಿವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಕಲಶದ ಬಹುಮಾನ ದೊರೆತಿದೆ. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದೇಶದ ಸಾಧನ ಸಂಪತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆಧುನಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಲೆಂದು ನೋಡಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ರೈತರು ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾದ ದೆಹಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ಕೃಷಿಪ್ರದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ತಾನೆ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೈತ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯುಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಗತಿದಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಮೆಚ್ಚತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು.

ಇನ್ನು ಪಶುಸಂಪತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಒಂದು ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಪಶುಸಂಪತ್ತು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿದೆ; ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ತನ್ನ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಶೀಘ್ರದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಬಹುದೆಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸಲಹೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರಧಾನ್ಯ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಂಚುವುದಕ್ಕೂ, ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಅನೇಕ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಸೇವಾ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ಸೇವಾ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನವಚೇತನವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಲು ಒಂಬತ್ತು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಅಲ್ಪಾವಧಿ ಸಾಲ, ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿ ಸಾಲ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ರೈತರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲ ಮೇಲೆ ತಾವು ನಿಂತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಬಂಡವಾಳಸ್ಥರ ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಗಾರರ ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ರೈತರು ಒಳಗಾಗದೆ ನಿರ್ಭೀತರಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

3 P.M.

ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಸಾಧಕವಾದ ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಶಾಖೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಅದೇ ಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್‌ವೇಸ್ಟ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಈಗ ಅದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಶಾಖೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನೋಡಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನಾ ಕಡೆ ಕೆರೆ ಕಟ್ಟೆ, ವಗೈರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಗಭದ್ರ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು, ನುಗು ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ವಗೈರೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಆ ಆಯಕಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಜನರನ್ನು ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲಾಖೆಯುವರು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

The House adjourned for recess a Two Minutes past Three of the Clock and reassembled at Thirty-Eight Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೀವ್ರ ಗಮನ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಮತ್ತು ದೊಡ್ಡ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣ ಕೊಡಲು ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಸಂಕೇತವೇ ಹಣ ಬರಲು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಸಾಲದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಯೋಜನೆಗಾಗಿ ಮೊದಲು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿದ್ದ 145 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು 140 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲೇ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಾಧಿಸಲಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಗತಿದಾಯಕವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆಹಾರದ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಗಲು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯೂ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ರಾಮಯ್ಯ)

ಬಹಳಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಆಗಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಶರಾವತಿ ಮತ್ತು ತುಂಗಭದ್ರ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಮಿಂಚಿನ ವೇಗದಿಂದ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ತಾನೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರನೇಕರು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಕಣ್ಣಾರೆ ಕಂಡುದನ್ನು ಬಚ್ಚಿಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಮೆಚ್ಚತಕ್ಕುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ನಾವು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಮೊದಲೇ ಪೂರೈಸುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ನಮಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಬರುವ ನೆರವು ಆಶಾದಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ವಿಶೇಷ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಖರ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಸಂಚಾರ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಅನೇಕ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈಗ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಗಾಗ ಕ್ಷಾಮ ನಿವಾರಣಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯವಿದ್ದುದನ್ನು ಈಗ ಸರಕಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಯೋಜನೆಮಾಡಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಆ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ದುರಸ್ತು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅನೇಕ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಶ್ಲಾಘ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ, ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದನಂತರ ನಮ್ಮ ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಮಾಡಲು ವಿಶೇಷ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳೂ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಊರುಗಳೂ ಬೆಳೆದು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ನೀರಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲು ತಕ್ಕಷ್ಟು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಯಾವಾಗ ವಿಶಾಲ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಲಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತೋ ಆಗ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ದ್ವಿಗುಣವಾಗಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ನೀರನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಲ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇದು ಶ್ಲಾಘನೀಯವಾದುದು. ಬೇರೆ ನಗರಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾರೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಮೆಚ್ಚದಿರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದೆ. ಮಾದರಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರು ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಖ್ಯಾತಿ ಹೊಂದಿತ್ತು. ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶವೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇತರ ನಾನಾದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಮಹನೀಯರೂ ಹೊಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಮುಂದೆತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಂತೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ನಾನಾ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಂಡ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಗದದ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ, ತುಮಕೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ, ಮುಂತಾದುವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಸಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ನಮ್ಮ ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕಲ್ಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯನ್ನು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿ ಪರದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಬರುವ ನೆರವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ವಿಸ್ತರಣಾಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಗೌವರ್ನರ್ ಅವರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನರ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೊದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಉತ್ತೇಜನಗೊಂಡು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುರುಪನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ವಸತಿ, ವಿದ್ಯಾಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿ ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದೆ. ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ನಮ್ಮ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಗಮನ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅನೇಕ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಾರಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವಿವಿಧ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಪ್ಲೊಮಾ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ 1,370 ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಡಿಗ್ರಿ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ 410 ಮಂದಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿತ್ತು; ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದ ಫಲವಾಗಿ ಡಿಪ್ಲೊಮಾ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ 2,810 ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನೂ, ಡಿಗ್ರಿ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ 930 ಮಂದಿಯನ್ನೂ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೂ ಮುಖ್ಯವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿ, ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹಿಂದಿದ್ದ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೂ ತಕ್ಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅನೇಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ. ಜ್ಞಾನಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಕರವಾದ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಜನಾರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಹದಿನೈದು ಸಾವಿರ ಪ್ರಜಾಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೂ ಒಂದೊಂದು ವೈದ್ಯಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಎಂ.ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎಸ್. ಕಂಡೆನ್ಸ್ಡ್ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿ, ಮಣಿಪಾಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದ್ದುದನ್ನು ಈಗ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಮುಂದೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು ಸೂಕ್ತಕ್ರಮ Prevention is better than cure ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಮಾಡಿ ಜನಾರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ

ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿ ಈ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ವೈದ್ಯಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಜನರು ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನತೆಯ ದೌರ್ಬಲ್ಯವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದ ಮದ್ಯಪಾನವನ್ನು ದೂರಮಾಡಲು ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಂತ ಹಂತವಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಘಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದು ಈಗ ಅದನ್ನು ದೇಶಧಾದ್ಯಂತ ತರಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೋದ ಸಾರಿ ಹಾಸನ ಮತ್ತು ಬೀದರ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅನೇಕ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳು ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಉಳಿದ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನವಲಂಬಿಸಿದೆ.

ಸರ್ವೇಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಬಡಜನರ ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ್ದು. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ನಾವು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಜನ ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ? ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಆ ಪದಾರ್ಥ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ತಾವಾಗಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದುಡ್ಡು ಇರತಕ್ಕವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹುಡುಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬಡಜನರು ಈಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸುಖವಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ನಿಮ್ನವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೆರವು ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಷಯ ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ. ಮೊದಲು ಕೇವಲ ಮನೆ ಮಠ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಹೊರತು ಮತ್ತೆ ಯಾವ ಬೇರೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೂ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲೇ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತ ಇತ್ತು. ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೂ ನೆರವು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ದಿನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಸೂಚನೆಯಂತೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಉಚಿತವಾದ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲೂ ಒಂದೊಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಲಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಜನಾಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ನೆರವುನೀಡಲು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾಲೋನಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೆರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಆ ಜನಗಳ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ನಡೆದಿದೆ.

ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ತ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಾಧನ ಸಂಪತ್ತುಗಳು ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದು ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಈಗ ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಆಕರ್ಷಣೀಯವಾದ ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಣೀಯವಾದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಕರನ್ನು ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸಿ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಲು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ದೇಶದ ಸಾರಿಗೆಯ ವಿಚಾರ. ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅನೇಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ. ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಕೇವಲ ರೈಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದು ವಾಡಿಕೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಕಡಮೆ ಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ನಗರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅತಿ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಪಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ನಾನಾ ಮುಖವಾಗಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಮೊದಲು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸೂಚನೆಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹಣದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬಡ ನೌಕರರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಬಹಳ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿಯುತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಆಶಾದಾಯಕವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ.

ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಲು ಅನೇಕ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ರೂಪಿತವಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿವೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಕೆಲವಾರು ವಿಧೇಯಕಗಳು ಇಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲೇ ಬರುವವಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಪುನರ್ವಿಂಗಡಣೆಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಮಗೆ ಇದ್ದಂಥ ಕೊರತೆಗಳು, ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ಮೇಲ್ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ನಿಗದಿಯಾದಂಥ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಾಧನ ಸಂಪತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಬಹಳ ವಿಷಾದಕರವಾದ ವಿಚಾರವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಗಡಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಚಿತವಾದ ಪ್ರಸಂಗಗಳನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ವಿಷಾದಕರವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಿಯ ಮರಾಠಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವವರೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ತೆಲುಗು ಮಾತನಾಡುವವರೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡದೇ ದೇಶದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಭಾಷೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೇ ಗಮನವಿಟ್ಟು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಮುಂದುವರಿದ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಇತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳವರಿಗೂ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಹಕ್ಕು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಿ ಕಾಲ ಬರುವವರಿಗೂ ಕಾಯುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಅವರ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಬೆಲೆಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಲು ನೆರವಾಗಿ ಈ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣಕರ್ತರಾಗಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಆದ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ, ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಸೂಚನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರನ್ನು ವಂದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have received a number of amendments. On going through them I find that there are ten P.S.P members who have tabled the amendments and four other Opposition members have also tabled the amendments. The question before us is that should all these amendments coming from one party, be allowed to be moved one by one or should they all be consolidated and allowed to be moved. It is better and more convenient both to the members and the proceedings of the House if a few of the amendments are allowed to be moved and others are withdrawn. Of course, I have the power to select the amendments, but I do not want to do so. Under rule 208 I have such power. I may select a few of them for being pressed before the House. But I would try to impress on the members of the Opposition Party that so far as their amendments are concerned, they should think among themselves and come to a conclusion as to which of them should be moved. It is a matter of suggestion. I do not want to bind the members of the Opposition. But a certain convention should be developed and I would like to talk with the members of the Opposition in this behalf. I now call upon the members of the Opposition to move their amendments.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY (Coondapur).—The whole difficulty arose in this way—Last time every member who had tabled an amendment was allowed as a matter of right.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That right is there.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—This suggestion was not there during the last Budget session and the Speaker ruled that every member who tabled an amendment was entitled to move and he was given the opportunity to move. If there had been a different procedure we would have moved a consolidated amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—As all the Hon'ble Members know, we have adopted the new Rules. Under the new Rules, I have the right to select. But I do not want to do so. That would be curtailing the rights of members. I will allow all the members to move. But at the same time let us think and come to certain conclusions as to which amendments should be pressed and which should not be pressed. I would also like to inform the Hon'ble Members that so far as the House of Commons is concerned, the Opposition party sits together and move one or two amendments and the rest of them are not moved. They press those amendments only for the division of the House. If I allow all these amendments, naturally, they will have to be put to vote. It will be the right of members to press for the amendments being put to vote. At the same time, they can come to some conclusion and thereby they may not press for the voting of certain amendments.

4-00 P.M.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—At the final stage, after general speeches on the amendments are made, we may select some amendments for being pressed to division.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Some of you may sit together and evolve the procedure. That will be by way of convention.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I beg to move:

'That the following words shall be added at the end of the motion:

"but regret that—

1. the Address fails to give a correct picture of the action taken on the Central Pay Commission Reports,

2. the Address ignores reference to the steps to be taken to hold the price line in respect of principal foodgrains,

3. the Address fails to take note of the large scale unemployment which is showing itself in various sectors and the measures adopted to minimise the evils arising out of it,

4. the Address has failed to refer to the Debt position of the State and proposals for liquidation of the debt in a reasonable period,

5. the Address has failed to adequately appreciate the slow

progress of Rural Electrification and to refer the proposals for expansion,

6. in the matter of Industrial Development of the State, the policy of Government in the formation of Statutory Corporations for the Iron & Steel Works, Bhadravathi and the Kolar Gold Mines has not been referred to,

7. the Address makes no mention of the progress achieved in the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation recently set up by the Government,

8. the Address has failed to recognise the casual nature of the reorganisation of the Department of Industries and Commerce and the ineffectiveness of the lay-out resulting from such reorganisation proposals,

9. the Address makes no mention of the relief afforded to the middle class people of the State on account of the rise in the cost of living index as it obtains at present,

10. the Address fails to mention reasons for the abnormal increase in bus fares which has adversely affected the lower, middle and the poorer classes of society,

11. the Address is silent in regard to a planned educational development of the State based on a rational policy to be adopted for the next 5 or 10 years,

12. the Address furnishes a rather exaggerated picture of the achivements recorded under the community development and N.E.S.,

13. the Address has totally ignored reference to concrete proposals for Youth Welfare in the State, the development of sports and games, and the stimulus to art activity.

14. the Address has failed to tackle problems arising out of the sad plight of non-gazetted officers as a result of reorganisation of States." '

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

' That the following words shall be added at the end of the motion:

" but regret that—

1. the Address fails to give a correct picture of the action taken on the Central Pay Commission Reports,

2. the Address ignores reference to the steps to be taken to hold the price line in respect of principal foodgrains,

3. the Address fails to take note of the large scale unemployment which is showing itself in various sectors and the measures adopted to minimise the evils arising out of it,

4. the Address has failed to refer to the Debt position of the State and proposals for liquidation of the debt in a reasonable period,

5. the Address has failed to adequately appreciate the slow progress of Rural Electrification and to refer the proposals for expansion,

6. in the matter of Industrial Development of the State, the policy of Government in the formation of Statutory Corporations for the Iron & Steel Works, Bhadravathi and the Kolar Gold Mines has not been referred to,

7. the Address makes no mention of the progress achieved in the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation recently set up by the Government,

8. the Address has failed to recognise the casual nature of the reorganisation of the Department of Industries and Commerce and the ineffectiveness of the lay-out resulting from such reorganisation proposals,

9. the Address makes no mention of the relief afforded to the middle class people of the State on account of the rise in the cost of living index as it obtains at present,

(MR. SPEAKER)

10. the Address fails to mention reasons for the abnormal increase in bus fares which has adversely affected the lower, middle and the poorer classes of society,

11. the Address is silent in regard to a planned educational development of the State based on a rational policy to be adopted for the next 5 or 10 years,

12. the Address furnishes a rather exaggerated picture of the achievements recorded under the community development and N.E.S.,

13. the Address has totally ignored reference to concrete proposals for Youth Welfare in the State, the development of sports and games, and the stimulus to art activity,

14. the Address has failed to tackle problems arising out of the sad plight of non-gazetted officers as a result of reorganisation of States." '

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—I beg to move:

'That the following words shall be added at the end of the motion :—

" but regret to note the failure of Government in the matter of administration in general and particularly in N.E.S., Food control, Mysore Government Road Transport Department, Minor Irrigation Works and the uplift of the Scheduled Castes." '

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved :—

' That the following words shall be added at the end of the motion :

" but regret to note the failure of Government in the matter of administration in general and particularly in N.E.S., Food control, Mysore Government Road Transport Department, Minor Irrigation Works and the uplift of the Scheduled Castes." '

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.--Sir, I beg to move :

' That the following words shall be added at the end of the motion :—

" but regret to note that the Council of Ministers have failed to maintain and advance the progressive character of the State in that :

1. the Government have given up the cause of Kannadigas living in the neighbouring States and aspiring to join the Mysore State by insisting that the boundaries fixed by the S.R. Act shall be considered final ;

2. the Government have failed to preserve the purity of administration and its democratic character by misusing the power vested in them for the narrow ends of the Congress Party ;

3. the Government have failed to evolve suitable priorities for the Third Plan giving due emphasis for industries and have failed to make it a national plan by taking counsel from all the recognised political parties ;

4. the Government have failed to evolve a firm policy of industrialisation and failed to tackle the problem of unemployment ;

5. the Government have not merely failed in checking the steep rise in prices of food articles but have abandoned all responsibility in this regard ;

6. the Government have failed to take measures to arrest the growing volume of corruption ;

7. the Government have failed to meet the demands of university students ;

8. the Government have, through the wanton abuse of Police powers, started persecuting trade unions and prevent their free functioning ;

9. the Government have failed to protect the interests of Labour and failed to secure observance of

the conventions and decisions of the 15th and 16th Indian Labour Conference as in the case of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.;

10. the Government have failed to fix a time limit within which Land Reforms would be brought into force;

11. the Government have failed to tackle the grievances of the Civil servants in the matter of pay scales, dearness allowance and inter-state seniority, etc.;

12. the Government have failed to take steps to promote the interests of backward classes in a rational way; and

13. the Government have increased the hardship to the travelling public by increasing the Bus Fare in Government Buses in some parts of the State."'

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

'That the following words shall be added at the end of the motion:—

"but regret to note that the Council of Ministers have failed to maintain and advance the progressive character of the State in that:

1. the Government have given up the cause of Kannadigas living in the neighbouring States and aspiring to join the Mysore State by insisting that the boundaries fixed by the S.R. Act shall be considered final;

2. the Government have failed to preserve the purity of administration and its democratic character by misusing the power vested in them for the narrow ends of the Congress Party;

3. the Government have failed to evolve suitable priorities for the Third Plan giving due emphasis for industries and have failed to make it a national plan by taking counsel from all the recognised political parties;

4. the Government have failed to evolve a firm policy of industrialisation and failed to tackle the problem of unemployment;

5. the Government have not merely failed in checking the steep rise in prices of food articles but have abandoned all responsibility in this regard;

6. the Government have failed to take measures to arrest the growing volume of corruption;

7. the Government have failed to meet the demands of university students;

8. the Government have through the wanton abuse of Police powers, started persecuting trade unions and present their free functioning;

9. the Government have failed to protect the interests of Labour and failed to secure observance of the conventions and decisions of the 15th and 16th Indian Labour Conference as in the case of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.;

10. the Government have failed to fix a time limit within which Land Reforms would be brought into force;

11. the Government have failed to tackle the grievances of the Civil servants in the matter of pay scales, dearness allowance and inter-state seniority, etc.;

12. the Government have failed to take steps to promote the interests of backward classes in a rational way; and

13. the Government have increased the hardship to the travelling public by increasing the Bus Fare in Government Buses in some parts of the State." '

Sri N. G. NARASIMHE GOWDA (Sravanabelagola).—I beg to move:

'That the following words shall be added at the end of the motion:

"but regret that—

1. the Ministers of Government being busy with extensive tours,

(SRI N. G. NARASIMHE GOWDA)

ceremonial functions and party matters have failed to bestow sufficient attention to their normal, legitimate duties, have created problems by their unwise policies and have failed to guarantee a reasonable standard of living for the common man,

2. they have miserably failed in producing more foodgrains as they have neglected the scheme of 'lift irrigation',

3. their unwise policy increasing the rates of fares in the Government Bus has considerably brought more hardships to the travelling public,

4. their uncertain policy, in fully introducing prohibition in the rest of the districts has caused great hardships to the people,

5. their education policy is not sound,

6. having failed to form a famine relief board, the affected people of the area are not certain about their lives, both cattle and human beings." '

MR. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

'That the following words shall be added at the end of the motion:

"but regret that—

1. the Ministers of Government being busy with extensive tours, ceremonial functions and party matters have failed to bestow sufficient attention to their normal, legitimate duties, have created problems by their unwise policies and have failed to guarantee a reasonable standard of living for the common man,

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5. their education policy is not sound,

6. having failed to form a famine relief board, the affected people of the area are not certain about their lives, both cattle and human beings." '

SRI G. VENKATAI GOWDA (Palyam).—I beg to move:

'That the following words shall be added at the end of the motion:

"but regret that—

1. the State Government have failed to bring about a sense of solidarity and emotional integrity among the people of the integrating areas,

2. the Ministers have not taken any step to get the Kannada areas, namely, Talavadi Hobli, Banagar Forest Range and Hosur Taluk now in Madras State, and Kasargodu Taluk, now in Kerala State included in the Mysore State,

3. the Government have failed to bring the maximum and minimum scales of pay of the State Government employees to a ratio of 10 : 1,

4. the Government have failed to take energetic steps to check the growing unemployment,

5. the Ministers have miserably failed to eradicate the evils of corruption which is increasing day by day and in improving the efficiency of the services,

6. the Address is silent about the proposed land reforms and nationalisation of Road Transport in the State." '

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

'That the following words shall be added at the end of the motion—

"but regret that:—

1. the State Government have failed to bring about a sense of solidarity and emotional integrity among the people of the integrating areas,

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5. the Ministers have miserably failed to eradicate the evils of corruption which is increasing day by day and in improving the efficiency of the services,

6. the Address is silent about the proposed land reforms and nationalisation of Road Transport in the State."'

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I beg to move:

'That the following words shall be added at the end of the motion:

"but regret that—

1. the Address is silent regarding the total lack of the rule of law in the State and the failure of the Government to ameliorate the conditions of the poorer sections of the people by bringing about fundamental changes in the society."'

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

'That the following words shall be added at the end of the motion:

"but regret that—

1. the Address is silent regarding the total lack of the rule of law in the State and the failure of the Government to ameliorate the conditions of the poorer section of the people by bringing about fundamental changes in the society."'

Sri N. O. SAMAJI (Belgaum II).—I beg to move:

"That the following words shall be added at the end of the motion:

"but regret that—

1. there is no mention of compulsory Primary and Secondary education to be introduced in the State,

2. that the Government was unable to solve the border issues during the last three years and the reference in para 39 of the Address is misleading and vague,

3. the absence of the enforcing the rule of law as against the illegal actions of the Police in Belgaum area,

4. the omission to rehabilitate the people whose properties are being submerged in the Ravaskop water scheme,

5. the absence of having effective checks on wasteful expenditure in the State on various schemes."'

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

'That the following words shall be added at the end of the motion:

"but regret that—

1. there is no mention of compulsory Primary and Secondary

(MR. SPEAKER)

education to be introduced in the State,

2. that the Government was unable to solve the border issues during the last three years and the reference in para 39 of the Address is misleading and vague,

3. the absence of the enforcing the rule of law as against the illegal actions of the Police in Belgaum area,

4. the omission to rehabilitate the people whose properties are being submerged in the Ravaskop water scheme,

5. the absence of having effective checks on wasteful expenditure in the State on various schemes." '

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR (Belgaum City).—I beg to move :

'That the following words shall be added at the end of the motion :

" but regret that—

1. no reference has been made in the Address to the agitation culminating in the no-tax campaign in the Marathi speaking border areas of the State for their integration with Maharashtra and to the police firing at Yellur and Vadgaon on 8th February 1960 and the Police atrocities committed on hundreds of innocent citizens at Hanchinal, Yellur, Vadgaon, Shahapur and Belgaum and how the Government are going to put a stop to such atrocities,

2. the Government have failed to accept the well-organised principles for solving the border disputes adopted in the Pataskar Report,

3. the Address has failed to make a reference to the question of Kannada speaking border areas in the adjoining states and to give reasons why the Government have not yet implemented the assurances given in the Address of His Excellency the Governor to the first Joint Session of this Legislature on 19th December, 1956 that the border problems would be solved through the Zonal Councils,

4. there is no reference to the problem of linguistic minorities in the State and how their rights and privileges will be safeguarded,

5. the Address has failed to lay down the Land Policy of the Government particularly with reference to the Nagpur Resolutions of the All India Congress on Land Reforms." '

MR. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved :

'That the following words shall be added at the end of the motion :

" but regret that—

1. no reference has been made in the Address to the agitation culiminating in the no tax campaign in the Marathi speaking border areas of the State for their integration with Maharashtra and to the police firing at Yellur and Vadgaon on 8th February 1960 and the Police atrocities committed on hundreds of innocent citizens at Hanchnal, Yellur, Vadgaon, Shahapur and Belgaum and how the Government are going to put a stop to such atrocities,

2. the Government have failed to accept the well-organised principles for solving the border disputes adopted in the Pataskar Report,

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4. there is no reference to the problem of linguistic minorities in the State and how their rights and privileges will be safeguarded,

5. the Address has failed to lay down the Land Policy of the Government particularly with reference to the Nagpur Resolutions of the All India Congress on Land Reforms".'

Sri M. RAMAPPA (Harihar).—I beg to move:

'That the following words shall be added at the end of the motion:

"but regret that—

no-mention is made in the Address about the alarming rise of food prices and the consequent sufferings of the middle and lower class of people".'

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

'That the following words shall be added at the end of the motion:

"but regret that:—

no mention is made in the Address about the alarming rise of food prices and the consequent sufferings of the middle and lower class of people".'

Sri B. S. SHANKARAPPA (Hosadurga).—I beg to move:

'That the following words shall be added at the end of the motion:

"but regret that—

1. the Ministers are misusing the occasions when they preside over public functions by making propagandas for their party,

2. the Ministers have utterly failed in keeping up to the promises made to the members on the floor of the Assembly,

3. the Ministers are spending the public funds and Electricity for non-ruemunerative purposes neglecting the remunerative purposes like Agriculture, etc.".'

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

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"but regret that—

1. the Ministers are misusing the occasion when they preside over public functions by making propagandas for their party,

2. the Ministers have utterly failed in keeping up the promises made to the members on the floor or the Assembly.

3. the Ministers are spending the public funds and Electricity for non-remunerative purposes neglecting the remunerative purposes like Agriculture, etc.".'

Sri Y. VEERAPPA (Holenarsipur).—I beg to move:

'That the following words shall be added at the end of the motion:

"but regret that—

1. the Ministers of Government being preoccupied with extensive tours, ceremonial functions, and party matters have miserably failed to bestow sufficient attention to their normal legitimate duties, have created fresh problems by their unwise policies and have further failed to guarantee a reasonable standard of living for the common man as contemplated in the ideal of socialistic pattern of Society,

2. no mention has been made regarding the effective steps the Government propose to take to eradicate the stigma of communalism which has largely prevented all round progress in the State,

3. the Address is silent regarding the steps to be taken to remove the inequitable disparity in pay scales between the officials (N. G. O.'s) and Officers (Gazetted) of the old Mysore and the integrated parts which has led to the all round dissatisfaction and affected efficiency, spirit of co-ordination and co-operation,

4. the Address is silent regarding the prompt and proper steps to be taken for the removal of rural indebtedness in the State,

5. the Government have failed to take up prompt, positive and constructive steps for the speedy attainment of the socialistic pattern

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of society having given undue prominence and recognition to the ranks of I. C. S., I. A. S. and I. P. S., which have outlived their times,

6. the Government have also failed to tone up the Administration in the State by weeding out incompetent, inefficient, and incorrigible elements in the services and in making way for expeditious disposal of work in Government offices,

7. the Government have fully failed to cut down heavy and wasteful expenditure in the execution of Public Works,

8. have failed to eradicate the growing menace of corruption, red-tapism and nepotism owing to an attitude of favouritism in seeking the ends,

9. the Government have neglected the canons of economic strength and financial equilibrium before embarking upon ambitious, unpremeditated and speculative schemes which may or may not be fruitful in the end,

10. the Government have not been able to bring about co-ordination, harmony, and team spirit among the officers of the various Departments of Government and in preventing conflicts,

11. the Government have failed to exploit the Hemavathi river water despite the agreement between the Governments of Mysore and Madras which expires in the year 1970 particularly in the economic interests of the people of the Districts and more food production,

12. Government have failed to implement the scheme of Hassan-Mangalore Railway due to their inert and passive policy of agitation,

13. but regret to note that there is no mention in the Address regarding the policy of the Government in respect of Road Transport,

14. the Government have failed to start adequate industries, particularly in the rural areas to arrest the rampant growth of un-employment in the State,

15. the Government have failed to take measures sufficiently in advance, to stop the rise in prices of pulses and cereals,

16. the Address is silent regarding measures taken up by Government to tone up general Administration in the State which has been the main cause for the slow progress of Government enterprises,

17. the Government have failed to bring the maximum and minimum scales of pay of the State Government Employees to a ratio of 1 : 10 (*i.e.*, 100 : 1000),

18. the Government have failed to have a sound educational policy which is the *pivot* for the All round progress of the country." '

MR. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

'That the following words shall be added at the end of the motion:

"but regret that—

1. the Ministers of Government being preoccupied with extensive tours, ceremonial functions, and party matters have miserably failed to bestow sufficient attention to their normal legitimate duties, have created fresh problems by their unwise policies and have further failed to guarantee a reasonable standard of living for the common man as contemplated in the ideal of socialistic pattern of society,

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Mysore and the integrated parts which has led to the all round dissatisfaction and affected efficiency, spirit of co-ordination and co-operation,

4. the Address is silent regarding the prompt and proper steps to be taken for the removal of rural indebtedness in the State,

5. the Government have failed to take up prompt, positive and constructive steps for the speedy attainment of the socialistic pattern of society having given undue prominence and recognition to the ranks of I. C. S., I. A. S., and I. P. S. which have outlived their times,

6. the Government have also failed to tone up the Administration in the State by weeding out incompetent, inefficient, and incorrigible elements in the services and in making way for expeditious disposal of work in Government offices,

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18. the Government have failed to have a sound educational policy which is the *pivot* for the all round progress of the country".'

†SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Sir, before I begin to offer my few remarks on the Motion of Thanks I should like to make a few suggestions. I was thinking from yesterday what all things I should say because within a few days we will be having a more comprehensive view of the progress in the State and the policies of the Government in the coming year and we will be commenting in detail on the budget proposals before this House. We are now called upon practically to say some of the things which we are bound to say during the Budget speech. I do not know whether all these four days will be well spent because we have been saying again and again that the time

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allotted for the debate on the budget proposals is inadequate for the last three years. We are simply aping certain rules of procedure which are being followed in the British Parliament. But should we follow that procedure is a question before the House. I, for one, will ask this Hon'ble House to reconsider whether it is necessary to have such a duplicate debate on the same proposals during one session.

MR. SPEAKER.—After all, it is a constitutional provision.

SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—We know. But in-spite of the Constitution, we can follow a different procedure. Now there is another thing. Since we are following the procedure of the British Parliament, I may point out that the speech of the Sovereign is a very short one. This morning, I went through the memoirs of Herbert Morrison wherein he has described it.

MR. SPEAKER.—I have also furnished a copy of Queen's speech and the Hon'ble Members may look into it.

SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Generally, the speech of the Queen or the King is only with regard to the policies to be pursued by the Government for the coming year. It is not a catalogue of the achievements of the Government as is done here. So, I should say, even if that procedure is followed, we ought to be more brief not only in the Governor's speech, but also in the speeches that we make subsequently.

Making a brief comment on the speech itself, I should say that it is one of the longest that I have heard and the dullest too. Practically, it lulled most of us to sleep, because it is nothing but a catalogue of certain achievements of the Government if they call them achievements, and practically it has given out nothing new. I say this with due respect to the person of the Governor, because he has nothing to do with the speech and it is only a statement from the Government. The Ruling Party has got one big stick in their hands, the First Plan, the Second Plan and the Third Plan. Now this big stick is waved to say that we have spent Rs. 2,800 crores in the First Plan, Rs. 4,800 crores in the Second Plan and 10,000 or 12,000 crores in the Third Plan; big schemes are drawn up like Tungabhadra Project and innumerable projects costing crores and crores of Rupees with the result that considerable amount of dust is thrown into the voters' eyes and the eyes of the members so that we lose sight of certain fundamentals which we ought to see, revolutionary changes which they have promised before their coming into power, *i.e.*, that they would usher in a socialistic pattern of society, but that has been lost sight of. They are nothing but colossal schemes and a colossal waste. I must confess that certain amounts have been well spent, that certain developments have taken place and that all the money that is sunk in the Sharavathi Project or the Tungabhadra Project has not gone down the drain. We have to see that the huge sums that are spent are well spent. Has there not been waste, corruption, inefficiency and all that in most of the schemes? From the speeches of the Hon'ble Lady Member and the Hon'ble Member who seconded the motion we see that our friends on the other side have refused to see the wrong that the Government has done. Naturally so. We do not know what they say in private or in their party meetings but in the Assembly they have failed to see anything wrong in the Government or in the working of the Government. But we on this side of the House see a sea of corruption and a sea of inefficiency. So, let not the members of the Cabinet pat themselves on their back that they have spent crores of Rupees. Whether the Government be of the Congress or the Communist or the Socialist, they would have spent as much money. So, they need not pride themselves on the fact that they have formulated the First, Second and the Third Plans, that they have spent Rs. 4,800 crores and that they are going to spend Rs. 10,000 crores in the Third Plan. Do you mean to say that any other Government would not have spent so much money? Any other Government would have spent so much

of money. Not only in India but all over the world, for instance, in America, England, Russia, etc., they have plans and are spending astronomical sums of money on vast plans.

Let us see the performance of this Government in their day to day working. The whole set-up of the Government is going to be changed and we are going to get Ram Raj, if not Gram Raj. We have enacted the Loeal Boards and Village Panchayats Act and it is being implemented. We know that this Government has postponed the elections to the local bodies for a number of years. The local bodies were being run by officials and the Village Panchayats were there only in name. Now, they propose to hold elections and as a preliminary to that they have grouped villages, formed constituencies and named a number of members for each panchayat. Now, the way these things are done is simply astonishing. Villages have been grouped, constituencies have been formed and members have been named at the whims aud caprices of the ruling party. Instances have come to our notice that even after the finalisation of the lists and after having sent them to the press for printing, the Ministers concerned and the Secretaries concerned have called for the lists and changed them wholesale sitting in their homes. How many cases have gone before the High Court for such a petty thing? Innumerable cases have gone to the High Court making the gravest allegation against the Government. In one or two cases they have even gone to the Supreme Court. What relief they will get, we do not know. Why I say this is that very recently one of the gravest allegations made against a Government of another party was that the Government was being run by the party caucus, that the party was making full use of the Government machinery and that it was not actually the representatives of the people who ruled the State. For that there was a big agitation and the Government was ultimately thrown out because the Government was being run for the sake of the party and not for the sake of the people of the State. But what happens here? In spite of knowing full well what was happening there, what are our friends on the other side doing here now? Our friends on the other side are blind to these facts. In spite of the lessons of history they fail to see the writing on the wall. The party bosses outside and the so-called king-makers outside lead the members of the Government to do these wrongs.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA (Minister for Public Works and Electricity).—Does the Hon'ble Member mean to say that whatever suggestions come from the party men should not be heard and that, if they are legitimate, they should not be accepted?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—My Hon'ble friend is very intelligent and I know that he has not misunderstood me. He is only trying to twist my statement to suit him. That is not fair to me. I never meant that. Even the party men are members of a State. They are the voters and they are our men. My friend knows what I have meant. We know what you are doing.

Another thing which has come to my notice is the question of co-operation. We are to have co-operative farming and joint farming. We are going to have more than a thousand service co-operatives. If there is any department which is worst run, it is the Department of Co-operation. Wherever we go we find that these things are discussed and the only things we find is that the party in power is using the co-operative societies for its own purpose to give employment to their own men. This morning I came to know that the lists of members of co-operative societies which have been submitted are changed at the level of the Secretariat and that new names are introduced without anybody's knowledge. This is being done every day.

The Government is interfering in the selection of Directors of Societies. A number of instances can be given. It is a talk in Bangalore that the Government is interfering day in and day out in the selection of Directors of Co-operative Societies.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—It is possible that the Hon'ble Member is mis-informed and he might be basing his arguments on that misinformation. It is for us to correct him and that is why I want him to give concrete instances.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I hope my Hon'ble friend will correct me if I am wrong because he will be in the know of things better but we have discussed this matter several times in the Opposition and we find that the whole atmosphere is stinking with corruption and nepotism and the party in power is trying to use the instrument of co-operation for its own aggrandisement. I do not know how they are going to usher in Ram Raj or Gram Raj or Socialism with this sort of co-operation.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—It would be better and more helpful for us to appreciate the value of your arguments if instead of making flat statements of this kind you give us some concrete instances so that it may carry some weight; otherwise it would go without any weight.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—There are many Hon'ble friends on this side who are in the know of things and since this suggestion has come from the Minister we will try to collect as much information as possible and place it before the Government during the budget session because this is not a thing which I can go on enumerating in my budget speech as that is not possible.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—You know as a good lawyer that one good concrete instance is worth much more than your wasteful discussion here.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—We shall take Tumkur District for instance, There are any number of Hon'ble Members here from Tumkur District who can give any number of instances.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Why do you bank on them to give instances?

Sri C. K. RAJIAH SETTY (Chicknaikanahalli).—Because he is our Leader.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I have got half-a-dozen Hon'ble Members here who can give a fuller list of these atrocities being committed in Tumkur District.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—We would be greatly obliged to you if you could enlighten us on those things so that we may also correct the administrative machinery. It is not that we want these things to go on.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I promise to give a detailed list of these things to the Minister and I hope he will be able to correct them.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ (ತಿಪಟೂರು).—ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ತುರುವೇಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ದಿವಸ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಆವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯೇನಿತ್ತು ?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—It is my duty. I have done it and I will maintain it.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—It is not possible at this stage to give detailed information regarding those things. What I want to show is how even the best of instruments is corrupted by the party in power. We know that co-operation is an ideal and a good instrument, but even such a good instrument is being corrupted by the Government as seen in action here.

Another thing which I have again and again brought before this House is the question of prohibition. I have rarely met a sane man outside the Government circles who is in favour of prohibition. Again and again it is confessed that it will never be a success, that it will be a total failure wherever it is introduced. I am repeating these things *ad nauseam*, but I connot help it. Wherever it is introduced, practically in every district, the whole district is an illicit distillery. We know it; it is seen everywhere. I do not want to name the Hon'ble Ministers with whom we had discussion and who have certainly confessed their inability; but the point at issue is, every time this question is mooted, they say: "We are Congressmen and as long as we are Congressmen we cannot help it." The whole thing is a blunder, a colossal blunder at that

Not only the public but the police are corrupted throughout; the whole district is corrupted and the same *mamool* which had once gone is now reigning rampant up to the higher executive in the Police Department. Should you allow such a thing to go on? Apart from the question of losing huge revenue that it brings to the State, should you corrupt the population and the police? Should you not open your eyes to this great avenue of revenue to the State? That is why I say Government are mostly blind to these things; they are blind to reason. I am not at all an advocate for drinking. People might misunderstand and say sometimes that I am an advocate for drinking. It is not that; it is a question of being able to introduce a measure of law. A moral law is being introduced and is being tried to be enforced. It is an impossibility. Wherever they have tried, they have failed. In Russia, America, Sweden, Norway and every country wherever they have tried, they have failed. Why in the face of this past experience we should go on trying this is a thing I fail to understand. It only means that you are not amenable to reason and you are blind. I have suggested several times that even if you want to have the satisfaction of having your fad of introducing prohibition, why should you prevent the poor people from drinking?

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN (Deputy Minister for Finance).—Do you oppose prohibition?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Why not? If you think you can catch me by that, I am prepared for that. I have said that . . . .

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—I want to know the policy of the P.S.P.

4-30 P.M.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—When you know that it has been a total failure, why do you want to stick on to that policy? I want to make one suggestion here. I wish the Hon'ble Minister for Prohibition had been here. I know that some of us might not agree with me in this. We know there is what is called Nira. Nira becomes toddy within a short while. In my own district in the erstwhile State of Madras it was being freely allowed to be sold and I believe even just outside the Madras State Assembly there is a Nira parlour. Mahatma Gandhi advocated Nira. Recently I was informed officially that they intended closing these Nira shops on the ground that Nira shops are nothing but toddy shops. Now, let us suppose there are no Neera shops but toddy shops. It is a question of nature; it is a question of fermentation within a short time. Nobody even with the best of intentions and the strictest orders of the Minister for P. W. D. can say that Neera will not become toddy under certain circumstances. Toddy, after all, contains two or three per cent of alcohol. We are drinking so many liquids which contain alcohol; so many medicines contain alcohol. You cannot prevent it. If this toddy is freely allowed throughout the State, I know definitely that they will not take to illicit liquor which is now generally prepared out of the worst materials. It would be a great relief to many people. In my own district a considerable number of people depend upon tapping. That profession is not at all looked down. It is not only in South Kanara but also in other places like Bhadravati where the whole area is reeking with toddy and illicit liquor. It is freely admitted everywhere and the police are hand in glove with the distillers. The Government also knows it. The Hon'ble Minister who is present here must be having a very intimate information about these things. The Government is only shutting its eyes and telling that such illicit distillations are not there. So, I suggest, let us not be so obstinate or mulish as not to recognise the things as they are and which they cannot prevent. If the policy of the Congress is Prohibition and if the Government thinks that the Centre will insist upon it, let us have the policy of prohibition but let us have toddy and Neera. Let people have Neera and let us have some more income from these sources.

(SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY)

I should like to say a few words about the food policy. Last year we had procurement of foodstuffs. We know what a mess it was. I had personally had several times discussed the matter and it was a fiasco. They wanted a certain quantity of paddy and ragi procured but the people from whom procurement was to be made, never gave. This time wisely the Government do not intend on procuring paddy or ragi. The Government say that they have enough paddy. But, the prices of foodstuffs are soaring high everywhere. Agitation is looming large that the essential foodstuffs are unavailable at reasonable prices and the Government still thinks that there is nothing wrong at all. From my own district foodstuffs are going to Kerala and the price of paddy in Bangalore or Mysore is Rs. 35 per palla. I do not know what the Government proposes to do. From the Address of the Governor I see that all is well and we need do nothing in the matter. We know how the people have been lulled with the Grow More Food Policy since the dawn of independence. For the last 13 years we have been telling that next year we would be self-sufficient but nothing has been done. I do not know how long it will take to attain self-sufficiency. It is not the intention of the Opposition to decry the Government. Even when a reasonable and constructive suggestion is made, the Government thinks that it should not take it at all. Criticisms which are reasonable require answers. I can assure the Government that we are here to help the Government. Unless the Government takes some drastic measure to restrain the rise in the prices of foodstuffs, things will go wrong and it would be too late afterwards. People have been crying for fair-price shops all over the State. I request the Government slowly to begin to open fair-price shops. That is one of the ways of curbing prices. At least in the industrial areas where paddy is not grown, the Government should open fair-price shops.

Another thing for which the Government is patting itself on its back is the question of power and irrigation. Perhaps more than 50 per cent of the Budget is spent on this account. But, I am sorry to say that the progress is very depressing. I know the Hon'ble Minister will stand up and say : "Look at Sharavathy ; what a tremendous progress we are making." But, I should like to ask him one thing. What is the benefit that has actually accrued to the people till now ? Take the question of power. Last year when we discussed about the Electricity Board, I gave facts and figures as to how the Madras Government extended power to rural parts. Here, the answer is lack of materials or that the Electricity Board is an autonomous body. I feel that something must be wrong somewhere. Recently when he visited my district I showed how the villagers for the last two or three years have been crying for power. If the Government is really sincere about the rural parts where 75 per cent of the people live, they must do something. Rules are made for men and not men for rules. If a certain rule is a hindrance, you must amend the rule. I do not think that the Government is inefficient or powerless to remove the hindrance.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I do not think that I have stated at any time that rules have come in the way.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—The rules are that the whole thing is controlled by the Electricity Board and the Government are not directly concerned with the extension of electricity.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—All rules and procedures which were formerly in force when the administration of the electricity department was wholly with the Government, are in force. The Electricity Board has not done anything which will go against the policies of the House once adopted and in force in this state.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—It is just possible. Rules are very well enforced and rules may be to the best advantage of the Electricity Board. I congratulate the Government on having enforced the rules ably and well. But only the people are not

getting the benefits of it. The villagers are complaining that their demand for electricity has not been met. They have paid amounts; they have installed the necessary machinery, but electric power is not coming at all. Whenever any complaint is made, the whole thing is referred to the Electricity Board. There was the latest instance in which the Hon'ble Minister himself corrected me—it is the question of lack of Time Switch. It was said that because Time Switch is not available, electricity is not extended. The result is that we are spending huge amounts and the poor villagers are not getting the benefit of electricity. I am submitting to this House that one most important thing is rural electrification for the purpose of growing more food. More than anything else, rural electrification is the one thing that will help. In certain districts at least—because I am not aware of the conditions in certain other districts—at least, in my district and in the malnad districts, I may say that rural electrification is the one thing that is needed for the uplift of the rural masses and for growing more food to bring you out of the woods. That is the one thing that is practically neglected.

I should like to say one point and that is with regard to the law and order. It is an unhappy thing to say that from top to bottom the Government and the Party in power have been breaking the rules and the laws which they ought to follow. I will give one instance. I have already given the instance of Prohibition which has sufficiently demoralised the people all over the State and which has made people think that law is there to be broken. Who is there who says prohibition law should not be broken ? It is broken everywhere. The whole thing has demoralised the people.

I will give another example. Take the case of the recent student disturbance that took place in Bangalore and Mysore. We have brought this matter before this House—that the police officials have gone and looted certain hostels in the city and have belaboured innocent students in their own rooms. Leaving all other things apart, it was admitted in this very House, including the Members on the other side, that it was a most illegal thing.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Who says that belabouring unnecessarily is right ? You are assuming so many things and arguing on that assumption.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I suppose the Hon'ble Minister knows that one student died at the Kurbar Hostel. He said that he died out of fright.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—You were not there at that time, nor I was there at that time.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Why I refer to these things is that we demanded a judicial enquiry and you had promised in this House that an officer of the grade of a Divisional Commissioner would be appointed immediately to enquire into these things. Months passed by and nothing happened. It is only after the High Court's decision—the students ultimately went to the High Court on a writ petition, possibly it was well-conceived or ill-conceived or misconceived—they went to the High Court. In the High Court an assurance was given that a revenue official was being appointed and subsequently, a revenue official was appointed. Nothing further has happened till now.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA—What should happen, according to him ?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—According to the Hon'ble Minister, nothing should happen !

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—You said that nothing had happened. Unless you have material at your disposal, what is it that should happen ?

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Sir, I want to know whether it is an argument between the Public Works Minister and the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—Sir, the Hon'ble Minister is constantly interrupting the Member. I request that he should not be permitted to interrupt.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—It is a very well-known Parliamentary procedure to interrupt. The point which my Hon'ble friend has raised about such talks across the table is not something new. I may tell him that

(SRI H. M. CHANNABASAPPA)

these are well-known conventions which are there from times immemorial. I do not think anybody should take objection to a healthy intervention or talks across the table which are very essential for the healthy development of democracy.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—We must also be given similar privileges, Sir.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I have never refused to yield except on one occasion to Sri Mallaradhya.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Why I say this is for this reason. Government know fully well that a very grave thing had happened. The Government made a promise in this House but have failed to carry it out. They have appointed an official subordinate to them. It is very unfair both to the Legislature and the parties concerned. If they were sincere about the enquiry at all they ought to have done better. The enquiry should have taken place by this time. In a criminal case, in a case of theft, murder, etc., if we go on sleeping over things for months and years, and ultimately appoint an enquiry committee, it will be totally a farce and nothing else. It will not be an enquiry at all. You merely do something just to evade and it is not a *bona fide* act of the Government at all.

I wish to add one more word, Sir. The Government, as I have said, are wasting crores and crores of rupees. The poor N.G.Os. of this State deserve help. We know certain peons especially in this Vidhana Soudha are getting so little salary, that we really do not know how they manage to subsist in a city like Bangalore! Their cases are admitted to be just; they should not be denied a timely help. The Government say that they are going to consider their case sympathetically. That sympathy is an extended sympathy, elongated sympathy and India Rubber sympathy, and it is continuing from one Budget Session to another, from one session to another; and today during the question hour, we learnt that on the 7th of this month when the Budget will be presented, that secret will be out.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Rs. 5.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.-Whether that sympathy will really be concrete or whether it will be illusory we will see. When the Government is wasting crores and crores of rupees, they must be able to do something in the matter. I do admit that the State Government may not be able to go to the same length as the Central Government. We can understand that. But something must be done and done immediately. We must remember that the socialistic pattern of society cannot be built on merely jugglery. Something concrete must be done immediately to ameliorate the conditions of the poor people. At the end of the Governor's speech, a list of enactments is given. It is a very funny thing. I am told that there are 600 to 700 Bills to be enacted in the State and very important Bills have been published even now. Out of all these important Bills, 12 innocuous pieces of legislation, mostly harmless, mostly non-controversial are being taken up for enactment. There must be some sincerity in all these things. The whole thing is like Nero fiddling. In spite of these grandiose schemes and expenditure of crores and crores of rupees, the performance of the Government is really very feeble. Now, I see from the Governor's speech that some reference is made to the question of Belgaum and it is said that some adjustment is possible. Coming from South Kanara, I do not know why Kasargod has been omitted. It is a burning question and in the recent election in Kerala, at least in one constituency, the northern most constituency, they gave a clear verdict in favour of Karnataka. But this Government paying lip-sympathy once in a blue moon are keeping silent over it. In fairness at least you ought to have mentioned Kasargod. Perhaps out of fear of my friends. . . .

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Absolutely no fear.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.-Purely out of fear, you have mentioned those things. Kasargod is also a question which is before the Government but you have not mentioned anything about Kasargod. I am really sorry for that.

I am not a fanatical linguist and I do not mind if certain areas went outside and certain other areas came inside the State. But since you have mentioned this, in fairness to the people of Kasargod, you ought to have mentioned that in the Address.

One other thing which I would like to say is about the question of bus fare. We wanted to make a representation about it to the Minister for Transport. We had no opportunity. We are going to meet him and say these things to him. But the unfortunate thing is that this Government of the poor for the poor by the poor are hitting the poor always. One fine morning, the bus fare of the State Service shot up and became highest in the State.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—In the name of uniformity!

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Crime also can be uniform; fraud also can be uniform; injustice can also be uniform.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—You may have those standards with regard to that but not the Government; fraud, deceipt and crime may be possible on your part.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Yes. But why the Hon'ble Minister should be so touchy about it I do not know. It is a crime, I should say.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—The words that you used themselves betray.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—In the name of uniformity, you cannot defraud the poor man. It is actually the poor man's transport service. He is not just like a rich man. Just like Hon'ble Ministers, the poor man cannot ride in cars. They have to go in bus. It is actually the poor man that is hit. If private buses can run at a lower rate all over the State, why not the Government buses run at that rate? Take, for example, the services in my own District; almost every transport is private there and I should say with all pride that it is in no way inferior to any of the services run by the Government. What is the rate there? What is the rate charged by other services? Why do you suddenly raise it to so much at all? I say it is a crime; it is a crime against the poor because it is a poor man's service. I am going to repeat it again and again. In the name of getting more revenue, you are hitting the poor man. That is what I am going to say. You may nationalise the whole services. But having got the monopoly, they should not hit the poor man. I do not want the State to lose either. Let the State make a profit out of it. I am not saying that you should run the services at a loss at all. You may nationalise them by all means. But I do not want any of my friends here to possess one service. But you cannot go on raising the rates and hit the poor man. We are not concerned with the logic or argument. The question is: "Are you hitting the poor man or not?" "Are you claiming the highest rate in the State or not?" I say it is unjust. I request the Government to reconsider the whole thing. There is nothing wrong. There is no *volte-face* at all. If there is really any injustice, there is nothing wrong in reconsidering it. Though it is a suggestion coming from the Opposition, there is no reason why you should reject that suggestion or feel so touchy about it at all. We have been reading in the papers a number of letters about it every day, making a strong protest against the increase of rates. In the name of monopoly you cannot exploit the poorer classes of the people.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—What about additional taxation introduced by Sri Morarji Desai?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—They are not responsible. I do not wish to take the time of the House any longer. I only wish to say that the whole Address is not only dry but a most disappointing piece of document and I hope we will be listening to or hearing better things during the Budget speech of the Finance Minister with in a few days.

5 P.M.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I wish to make a few observations in respect of my amendments, I wish to quote myself. I invite the attention of the Hon'ble Speaker and through you, Sir, the members of the Treasury Benches to the

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speech that I made on the same motion on the Governor's Address in the Assembly on the 5th March 1959. I would like to read one or two relevant extracts. I said on that occasion last year:

> "I personally feel that the Governor's Address has become a legal fiction and particularly this year the speech is lengthy. I was wondering whether we could not think of some change in the procedure. I have looked into the proceedings of the House of Commons and I have also compared the speeches made by the King and the Queen latterly. Those speeches are very short and they confine themselves to the very major questions of policy and one or two very important matters relating to the administration. I want that we should evolve a pro cedure like that in this House. Possibly there may be an argument that the privilege of the members to speak on the Governor's Address for four days will be taken away. But those four days can be added on to the Budget Discussion. Our Rules of Procedure can be changed accordingly. My intention is not to deprive the members of the privileges by taking away four days. What I say is that there is now scope only for desultory discussion........."

I also wanted to draw the attention of the House to one other matter. I said that it would be useful if the progress of the department were made available to the members of the Legislature a week before the start of the session—reports of the progress of the several ministries. I think this procedure is in vogue in the Lok Sabha. We come to listen to the Governor's Address and we make certain observations. I have made observations that it would be very useful if reports on the working of the several ministries during the period from the beginning of the year up to a period of one month prior to the holding of the Legislature session were made available. Why I want to invite the attention of the House to my previous speech is this. Any suggestion coming from this side of the House, Government seem to consider as a scrap of paper.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Not at all.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It is not the only occasion I have had to complain. For my part, without any sense of conceit, I say that I take my business as a legislator seriously. I consider that every time I come to this House, I make a pilgrimage. Even if it is a question, I come prepared with all the supplementaries. I wade though various literature, read a number of books, go through a number of speeches and also a number of administrative reports and seriously, I make one or two suggestions. I ask: what is it that prevents the Government from considering these propositions? At the Governor's Address I really felt sorry. He was not in the best of health. He was struggling and he was panting for breath. Where was the necessity of placing a document of 28 pages before the Governor for being read? What are the major policies that the Governor placed before this august House? It looked as if—without any sense of discourtesy either to His Excellency the Governor or the Government—it was a report read by a B. D. O. in the Circle areas in the remotest villages of Mysore. That is the impression it has created. The Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition said that most of us were lulled to sleep. I say that out of pure respect to His Excellency the Governor, we tried to be awake. In fact, it is not even a proper progress report. Within the next three or four days the Hon'ble Finance Minister is going to make a big report which will be placed in our hands—lengthy report and probably it may contain the same things. Why take away the time of this august House which might otherwise be usefully spent? We may cut down the speeches on the Governor's Address and allow a few more days on the general discussion of the Budget. I said that one year ago. If I remember correctly, the Hon'ble Finance Minister thought that the suggestion

was very useful and that it would be considered. I do not know if the reporters took that down. They would have taken it down. The reporters are a competent set. Possibly it has escaped the notice of others. One of my own party men is on the Assurances committee and I do not know why it has escaped their notice. I do not want to blame anybody in particular.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—They have not cared to reply to so many things.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Perhaps the Treasury Benches or possibly the Chief Minister will say something. In the Lok Sabha, there is a section relating to the review of achievements of the Central Government. There is a reference even in the current year's Address of the President to the joint Houses of Parliament. But even there I think Mysore has tried to outbeat the Lok Sabha and the President of the Republic in the matter of presenting this report. Actually you can have prepared a progress report. I have oftentimes stressed the necessity of furnishing reports to the end of 1960 of the various activities of the Government, so that we may come prepared. In spite of the establishments at the secretariat level, district level and the divisional level, they cannot place such a report. in the hands of the members of the Legislature. Even granting that the Government wanted to acquaint the members of the House and through them the general public with a record of their work in several departments, I should like to know why more important things were not included in the Address. They have now talked of industries. There is the Industrial Estates Scheme. There is the starting of the State Finance Corporation. But the Address makes no reference to these—the University education, particularly post-graduate course and research. And there is another thing. Very recently Government passed orders on the re-classification of backward communities and the representation of the backward communities in the States services. If I remember correctly, I have tabled a question for being answered in this session. I see that Government have passed orders four or five days prior to the starting of this session on what is known as 'Dr. Nagan Gowda Committee's report.' I want to know the mortal hurry to pass an order of this kind, and this is a major question of policy. I am not pleading for any community. But what I wish to say is—how is it that more important things of general policy are forgotten and innocuous things and things of no consequence are brought in the Address of the Governor? I only wish to content myself by asking that in the future at least Government will kindly save His Excellency the Governor the trouble of reading such a lengthy report and to see that the Address is confined only to the major questions of policy and very important matters of development, if possible.

I have sent as many as fourteen amendments. But there is hardly time for me to speak on all of them. I shall try to be as brief as possible and to pin-point my observations on very important points which seem to be very necessary in the interests of the public. Sir, I do not know why this Government had not considered it necessary at all to include in the Governor's Address the question of the rising trend in prices of foodgrains and the attempts made by them to hold the price line. I do not know if the Government is unaware of these steep prices and the index in the cost of living. I do not know if their officers or their advisers are in the habit of looking to the various publications giving the cost of living index and the cost of prices and all that. I shall just substantiate the statement made that prices are steep with reference to the cost of living indexes and the prices on the average of all-India wholesale prices in the year 1952-53, taking the base as 100. For the week ending 31st January, it was as much as 119.2 as against 99.2 in March 1956. I am referring only to the wholesale prices. I shall come to retail prices later.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—From where did you get the figures?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—This is from the "Eastern Economist," "Commerce," the "Capital"........

Sri K. F. PATIL.—I do not want the list, but I want to know the exact source from which you are quoting.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—This is exactly from the "Eastern Economist" dated 23rd February.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Have you any doubt about that?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It is hardly necessary for me to emphasise the fact that it is of utmost importance in a developing economy that price levels should be held within reasonable limits. If the prices continue to move indefinitely, I am afraid that things will.........

Sri K. F. PATIL.—In the speech of the Governor credit is given to the measures adopted.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I will come to the rice business. I consider that the Government is unmindful of the growing concern in the minds of the people in regard to the steep prices.

Why I am making much of this rising trend of prices is that it has hit the middle class and lower middle class people very badly and particularly those who have fixed incomes. It is a well-known economic theory that if you do not arrest the rising trend, all the benefits accruing out of your economic development and grandiose schemes will be a waste. In the same document you will see the details of the rising cost of living in industrial centres. That is having a rather disastrous consequence. It may sometimes burst. It may affect our industries and our peaceful existence. I am not going to be an alarmist at all. I am only telling you that this problem is very acute particularly in urban areas where a labourer gets Rs. 2 per day as wages. It is a matter of very serious concern and we must all put our heads together and see that something is done.

In regard to retail prices, I wish that some Ministers when they make a visit to Mysore will go through the localities where the poor people live. The way in which retail prices are charged in the markets and in various extensions of the Mysore and Bangalore Cities is fantastic. No housewife could ever remain without quarrelling with her husband if the actual allocation in the family budget is not increased from month to month. If I am not revealing a family secret, my wife tells me that the money that I used to give her before will not be sufficient even for 20 days because the purchasing power of the rupee has deteriorated. I know on the very reliable authority of a statistical expert that a rupee is worth only 5 annas and 4 pies. The Governor of the Reserve Bank, Sri H. V. R. Iengar, has said in a speech that unless the Government tries to arrest this inflationary tendency, there is no hope for the country. In spite of this you say that you have abolished the levy system and decided not to procure rice or any foodgrains during the current harvest. You cannot get one seer of rice per rupee in certain areas. In view of this, I am afraid we have not fully realised the consequences of this kind of complacency. You say that you are going to do a way with the levy system. I do not know what other system you are going to substitute for it. If I make a criticism about the food policy, they say that it is an all-India policy and that they are helpless in the matter. Why you are all along looking to the Centre as the only place for your deliverance, I cannot understand. I cannot understand Mysore being deficit in rice. According to the press report and the discussions in the National Development Council, the Central Minister for Food, Sri S. K. Patil, has evolved a new programme for increasing food production. They call it a package programme. Under it, they will select certain districts with maximum irrigational facilities and minimum natural hazards. I do not know whether the Government of India has selected any particular districts in the Mysore State and if they have not, we need not bother about it. I would like the Hon'ble Minister for Food and Agriculture to put their heads together and select a dozen districts both in the erstwhile Mysore and integrated areas and concentrate their attention on intensive cultivation there. They want to push through this package programme. I do not wish to offend the Food Minister who is very enthusiastic. I am sorry that the

Agriculture Minister is not here now. At least when important discussions like this take place I would like the Hon'ble Minister to be present. They might say that others are there to take down notes. I may say that on the last occasion when we made certain important observations, there was nobody to take notes. I would like the Government to immediately launch a programme of increased agricultural production, particularly rice. I would like to know why they should not immediately launch this package programme. We need not wait for the Government of India to select certain districts. Let us reappropriate funds from some of the budget heads which have not been fully utilised during the Second Five-Year Plan. You go on talking of development and achievements of the Second Five-Year Plan and the possible achievements in the Third Five-Year Plan but you must realise that the result of inflation is the extension of economic inequalities. In the much boasted and vaunted socialistic pattern of society which the Congress Party swears by, if you continue the social inequalities, what is it that you have done and how can you say that there is an achievement ? It is against this background that I say that this Government have failed to hold the price line and appreciate the difficulties of the middle class and poor class people unless they put that in the forefront of their programme, their administration cannot be considered to be successful.

Coming to the question of unemployment, is there any agency in the Government of Mysore which gives a correct picture of the extent of unemployment that exists in various sectors, whether it be the private sector or the public sector or quasi-Government sector ? The growing unemployment among the educated people is even more serious than the unemployment among the uneducated people. In the rural areas or urban areas, wherever you go, you find people coming after you for jobs. Is there any assessment made of the impact of the various economic development schemes that the Government has undertaken ? They lay down physical targets. In the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan they boasted that they would provide employment for 12 million people. I should like to know whether the Mysore Government have succeeded in providing employment opportunities to as many people as they expected to provide as a result of the implementation of their various economic development programmes. Has any worthwhile statistical data been collected at all and if that has not been done, why is it that it has not been done ? If they have not done it, why do they want to maintain a Statistics Department at all ?

Coming to the question of industrialisation I would like to refer to the small scale industries. I believe the Government of Mysore is aware that a five-man delegation of Japan led by Teduhiko Iwatake came to Mysore at the invitation of the Government of India and they made very valuable recommendations. One of the recommendations they made was that there should be a systematic mechanisation and modernisation of small scale industries and expansion of technical and financial and other facilities. I should like to know whether the Government have moved in the direction of implementing this very valuable proposal which has been more or less accepted by the Government of India. The Delegation made a very short criticism of the existing policy of the Government and they have suggsted that the policy should be one of guidance and encouragement rather than one of protection and fostering bordering almost on spoon feeding. This is the most valuable recommendation they have made. I see a tendency latterly that whenever the question of development of small scale industries comes in a few favourites are selected and all kinds of subsidies are given, all kinds of protection are given and all kinds of financial assistance are given and all kinds of technical assistance are given without any prospect of that particular industry recovering.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Or recovering the amount.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—That is very clear.

There is another important aspect about the small scale industries which seems to have escaped the attention of those in charge of industries and that is that which relates to the promotion of ancillary industries and establishment of such industries on a statewide basis. All over the country where commendable progress has been achieved in the matter of industrial development the small scale industrial units should be given guidance by small scale industries, service institutes. The Government of India have recently started an Industrial Service Institute. I do not know if there is liaison between the Government of India Industrial Service Institute and the Officers of the Department of Industries and whether they take advantage of the expert staff and resources of the Government of India Industrial Service Institute. I object very seriously as a matter of policy that the Government should consider the assistance to be given to the small scale industries as arising out of humanitarian considerations. This is not a case of relief measures for the poor. I have had occasion to tour very extensively both in the integrated areas and in the erstwhile Mysore State and wherever I go I find that more than 75 per cent of the loan and assistance rendered to these industries is not fully justified and so much of money is wasted. There is no justification for that. I shall come later to the question of setting up a committee for industrial expansion of the State and the need for reducing the subsidies and the relief given from out of the State revenues. These subsidies and relief have a baneful effect. These industries excessively depend on Government. Even if they lose, they say 'what does it matter, for we can get some kind of relief from the Government'. That is the idea that you are encouraging. I do not object to subidy in principle, but you should help only such industries as deserve support. Then it will give them a kind of nominal existence. What happens now is that Government in their anxiety to help the small scale industries are in effect killing the initiative on the part of these people. It is said that all the facilities and resistance given should be given in the rural areas. This is the common gospel. I am not jealous of a particular set of people getting financial assistance. After all, they are our people, whether they are Congressmen or non-Congressmen. I am not approaching the subject from that angle. I find that the local officers seem to yield to party affiliations; they seem to be influenced by the local people and the local influences.

In regard to industrial estates, I would like to make a very sad comment on the way in which it is going on. In the First-Five Year Plan we thought of these industrial estates. In the Second Five-Year Plan, if I remember correctly, they had provided as much as Rs. 16 to 24 lakhs and they had said that they would see that before the end of the Five-Year Plan about 8 industrial estates would begin functioning, but here not a word is said about this most important aspect of industrial development, particularly relating to small scale industries, in the Governor's Address. Possibly there has been no progress because whenever we look at the Governor's Address they say that it is a record of their achievements and so the absence of a reference to this particular item would necessarily mean that there has been no development at all, but I do not want to be uncharitable. I would like the Minister to tell us what to exactly is the position. I must say that it is unfortunate that the pace of progress according to my knowledge and information has been provokingly very slow and tardy. Why I say so is that it is only last month that I had occasion to go to the Guindy Industrial Estate at Madras when I went to witness the International Cricket Test Match against the Australians. I would like the Ministers of the Government of Mysore and particularly those in charge of industries to kindly make a trip to the Guindy estate to see the way in which they have developed the industrial estate. The cost of this estate is roughly of the order of Rs. 70 lakhs. There are

52 factories, units started in 1957. The work started in February and it was completed in the month of October of the same year and it was ready for occupation by the several industrialists by the end of December. This was inaugurated by the Prime Minister in January 1958. Twenty six more units were started since and Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri inaugurated them on the 14th February 1959. Today the picture of the industrial estate is 97 factories occupying about 2,57,128 sq. ft. and employing over 1,500 unskilled and skilled workers. The annual turnover of the industrial estate is more than Rs. 1½ crores within less than two years resulting in foreign exchange saving of the order of Rs. 55 lakhs. I am giving this information from an official record of the functioning of the industrial estate and also from my own personal enquiries and personal visit. It will be very interesting to see the clear lines along which industrial development has taken place. In the Mysore State whenever we think of expansion of rural industries, it is in regard to mat making, carpentry, earthenware, pottery, basketware, etc. But here are a few specimens of the type of industries in which the Guindy Industrial Estate of Madras specialises:

Oil circuit pumps
Switches
High voltage gear boxes
Volume control equipment
Bicycle parts
Tube lights
Galvanized parts
Automobile parts
Mathematical instruments
Typewriter parts
Diesel engine parts
Fountain pen parts, etc.

There are as many as 70 items of this category and I do not wish to read them here. I should like to know, after four years of the functioning of the Second Five-Year Plan of Mysore what is it that we have achieved in the development of the various industries. I am not trying to compare the conditions here with those obtaining in Madras, but I must say that the Madras achievement is a commendable one to the credit of any State. I am saying this not to humiliate my Government because the respect that I have for my Government is very great but it is only out of a sense of frustration that I am saying this. I have been repeatedly mentioning this kind of industrial development, but nothing has been done and that is why I would ask the Ministers and the officers connected with industries to make a trip to Guindy Industrial Estate and profit by their visit.

There is one special feature about the Guindy Industrial Estate. This Estate is now working on a subsidised scheme of housing for workers. There is no particular large-scale factory in the estate, and they are all small industrial factories. Even then they have got a subsidised scheme of housing and all facilities like excellent servicing in tool room shop, forging foundry, testing laboratory and various other equipments are available there The programme is to have 160 tenements at a cost of Rs. 5½ lakhs with all facilities for the supply of water and electricity.

5-30 P.M.

Having said all this I would like to make another suggestion in regard to small scale industries and that is that it is not sufficient if only industrial estates of the type of urban industries are started; it is also very necessary that we think on the lines of starting similar units in the rural areas. Unless you do that and start industrial estates in rural areas, in the heart of villages, there is no hope for the economic improvement of the rural areas. I want to know whether the Government is thinking on these lines and if not, why not? Even in a country like Great Britain, I understand, the tendency is slowly to migrate to villages and start rural estates on a modest scale instead of spending Rs. 70 lakhs or a crore in urban areas. They want dispersal of

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industries instead of concentrating in urban areas. This scheme of industrial estates being given to the people who are on favourable terms with the ruling party, should stop. It does not matter if you do not give an industrial estate to a P.S.P. man or any other person. Let it be given to a place where there is reasonable prospect of improvement.

I now come to one or two major industries. The Governor's Address refers to the working of the Government managed industries. The Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works is one of the industries which is singled out for praise. The Chief Minister at Press Conferences held on more than one occasion, has referred to the idea of converting this into a statutory corporation. It is a major question of policy because it is one of the industries functioning very satisfactorily. I do not know why this idea of converting the K.G.F. and the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works into statutory corporations, has not even been vaguely referred to in the Governor's Address, though there is specific mention of expansion of Kolar Gold Mines.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The promise held out in the Governor's Address is meant only for that year.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Why I am saying this is, there was another piece of information in the papers. In a press conference convened by the Vice-President and Managing Director of Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works—it is very objectionable for an officer of the Government—, he stated that the management would remain the same. Even when the Government at the cabinet level does not seem to have taken any decision, it is objectionable for an I.A.S. officer to hold a Press Conference and say that he shall be the Managing Director. These things are ridiculous in any set-up and more so in a democratic set-up. No officer should hold a press conference and announce such an important thing unless he has obtained previous permission. I should like to be assured in this case whether such a permission was given. As a member of the Legistature, I think the House is entitled to have the priority and know the information as to whether a firm decision has been taken and if so, whether setting up of such a corporation is not a matter which will have to be brought up before this House and concurrence obtained. I should like to wait for an answer. The Government is taking a lot of credit for the expansion of the Bharavati Iron and Steel Works. The expansion schemes were there even when the First Five-Year Plan was drawn up. The plans of 1945 were completed in 1952. Even the present proposal for expansion of one hundred thousand tons said to have been recently finalised are parts of three year scheme of expansion. They have taken more than 9 years. I want to ask the Government whether they have made a profit of Rs. 80 to 85 lakhs every year. For the last four years we are thinking of having a corporation. Supposing the Government had ploughed back the entire profit earned for over a period of five years into this industry as any commercial magnate does, there would have been tremendous progress. Why did not the Government do it and why did they utilise that profit for general revenue? I remember that when Sir M. Visvesvaraya was the Chairman he did not want the Government's interference at every stage, but he wanted them to wait for good results. Why did not the Government utilise all the four years' profit for the expansion programme? We must now think of the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works in a much bigger way. In my last budget speech I particularly referred to the manufacture of stainless steel, ferro-alloys and said that there should be a re-examination of the Bhadravati processes. I see that nothing has been done. The Government seems to be getting lesser profits and they are guided by their officers and do nothing else. I say this out of a sense of frustration. The Government is happy that it is getting some profit. But, I am sorry to say that it is not getting more. We must judge the results from the commercial point of view. What are the special facilities that this factory enjoys as an industrial concern? What special rates it is getting for the

manganese ore, power, etc., and whether the result of all such facilities is commensurate with the profit earned. I have got a long statement prepared at considerable trouble. The Government have invested about Rs. 12 crores on our Government undertakings. During 1959-60 our value of production and services rendered in terms of rupees is hardly Rs. 13 crores. For an investment of Rs. 12 crores our production in terms of rupees is hardly 13 crores. It does not compare favourably with what is done in other industrial concerns. I consider that this ratio of investment on capital and the out-turn of production is hardly sufficient to justify that we have done well and take credit that our industries are managed in an efficient manner.

There is one other matter I wish to state when I am talking about this Iron and Steel Works. In all the progressive countries of the world like Japan, United States of America, etc., there is continuous efficient check and regular periodical reports are called for from independent sources. These are recognised in modern managements as indispensable and would result in success and progress in the industrial concerns. Apart from the Board of Management of the Iron and Steel Works, I want to know whether the Government have any independent check up or any agency for finding out what exactly has to be done, how much was expected, how much falls short of expectation and what facilities are there.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—They are not even Members of the National Productivity Council.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, the whole idea involved in my approach to this problem is: I do not object to their mentioning that they have done well in Bhadravati. We are happy. There was a time when there was a volume of public opinion against the Iron Works that it was a white elephant. My friend the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue knows about it. And during the time of the late Mr. Bannerji, there was a regular campaign to see that the Iron Works was closed. We have seen these things. Thanks to the boldness foresight and vision of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, the Iron Works continued. He said: "even if the concern loses one crore every year, I would like to give it a trial." Today, it has paid its value in gold. It is such a concern which you want to get rid of by handing it over to a Corporation. What I say is this, have a corporation if it is going to benefit the State. I would be one with you. But have you thought about it? Merely because the Government of India has said, merely because you have no resources to finance developmental works and the Government of India are unwilling to give you money unless you convert it into a corporation, you are yielding to the tricks of the Government of Inida.

One other point I would like to bring to the notice of this House. The Prime Minister in the course of his speech in the Lok Sabha has introduced a new idea and suggested to the Planning Commission to consider the question of allowing the public to participate in essentially Government-owned and Government managed concerns. The idea is a new one. I should like to make myself very clear. This was a recent announcement made by the Prime Minister that the public should be allowed to take part and participate in the capital investment of essentially Government concerns. It refers to the institutions like the Bhadravati Iron Works,—not Kolar Gold Fields,—Sandal Oil Factory, for example. It is stated that the Prime Minister made this suggestion for three reasons. He says that the participation by the investing public would reduce the burden on the Government in financing the entire resources from the State Exchequer and it will also promote increasing interest and closer association of the people with the Government in their planning and industrial activities. The second reason is that the management set-up providing for the representation of investing public in order to finance more effectively and more efficiently than the corporation will bring to the service of the industry the experiences gathered

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by the industrial interests of the country in the public sector enterprises. Lastly, it would also check certain unhealthy tendencies that would develop in the public sector. He says therefore that this method of capital participation in the Government industrial concerns that would be started may be fully examined by the Planning Commission by setting up a special agency if necessary for working out details, and recommend the procedure necessary. I think we in Mysore have got an agency,—the State Industries Development Council. That Council can go into this question. This is a new idea of allowing the public to take part in Government concerns, joint stock concerns, etc. There are any number of aided concerns, where participation is there. But this is a new suggestion that is being considered by the Planning Commission and we may also put our heads together. By the small savings schemes, you are having, you can start a few more industries at the Government level. You have taken courage for starting two major industries—the paper industry and the cement factory. I shall come to it later. But this is a new idea which the Prime Minister has put forward before the country.

I refer in this connection to an efficiency check-up. I want the Government to set up an independent agency to review the working of the entire administrative machinery and the management of the Government industries. I consider that our achievements are not quite what they should be. I feel that our Industrial concerns should give us at least 3 to 4 per cent more than what they have been yielding judged by even normal standards of proper maintenance. I am trying to study the public sector and the private sector. I am considering this question purely on economic grounds, efficient management and the best results that should accrue from the particular investment. We must see that an independent body probes into this matter and see what is wrong and make recommendations with a view to place these industries on a sound basis.

Sir, the Government has taken credit for encouraging private sector and has referred to the bagasse paper factory at Belagola and the cement industry in Tumkur district. Sir, I would like to mention in this connection that private people have succeeded in inducing foreign investors to invest equity capital in two or three industrial concerns. When private individuals can persuade people 8000 miles away to invest their capital in industries here, I want to ask, why should not Government negotiate with foreign capitalists and offer attractive terms and attract foreign investments in our industries? It is in our interest that foreign capital is invested in Mysore industries so that the pace of industrial progress is accelerated. This is a new idea which I imbibed from the President of the World Bank, Mr. Eugine Black. He has been propagating this idea in the course of his tour and nobody has taken advantage of that. That is what he told me. It is the private people who have been able to persuade Kaiser to invest 25 per cent of share capital in the cement industry in Mr. Sarangapany Mudaliar's concern. I understand that they have been able to secure capital to the tune of 35 lakhs of rupees. The same idea may be worked in our bagasse paper industry. It is purely a question of supplying machinery on a deferred payment system. What I am saying is that the foreign people must be persuaded to invest in Mysore industries. That is another approach to the expansion of industries.

I would like to ask in this connection: what has happened to the question of obtaining a fertiliser plant for Mysore? I referred to this subject even in my Budget speech on the last occasion. The Andhra State seems to have stolen a march over us and they have already taken up the matter with the Government of India for the starting of a fertiliser factory. I do not know why our Ministers are keeping quiet.

Then I referred casually to the question of manufacture of sulphur and I quoted it as a strategic material from

the point of view of larger interests of our own country. The question of manufacture of sulfides at Ingaldhal in Chitradurga District is hanging fire since a long time.

Sri C K. RAJIAH SETTY.—They can make sulphuric acid.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—First they must manufacture sulphur. I have heard that the Government of India have invited a German expert to investigate the possibilities of manufacture of sulphur out of pyrites in Bihar area. I would like to know why investigations should not be conducted in Chitraldurga district where you can manufacture sulphur much more easily. We do not seem to take notice of it at all even in the interest of the country.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—It is not correct, Sir. You will know when the reply is given what has happened to Ingaldhal project.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am grateful, Sir. Even the Government of India have invited a German expert and he seems to be exploring possibilities in Bihar. We are exactly in a similar situation in Ingaldhal. Supposing we had negotiated earlier with foreigners, possibly, we would have secured priority in the matter with the Government of India.

Sir, coming to Sandur,—I am sorry my Hon'ble friend Sri Ghorpade is not here,—I suggested the starting of low shaft furnace for the manufacture of iron from the low grade ore that we have in that area.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—The Hon'ble Member should tell us whether it is technically possible and whether he has got any knowledge....

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—If you would allow me to look into the matter, I will prove that it is technically possible. But the difficulty is that you do not listen to me at all. You are afraid of looking into it. I am not an authority on technical matters, I admit. But it is one's duty to get it investigated by technical experts. Have you done anything in that direction? That is my question and that is my difficulty. Iron and steel industry has got to be handled at the highest level because it is a basic industry of national importance and that is an industry which the private sector cannot be allowed to take up. That involves a lot of investment.

Now coming to the question of Plan, long back I wrote a personal letter to the Hon'ble Chief Minister suggesting an all party meeting consisting of industrialists, business people and people who have done something in the field of industry, so that we may discuss across the table the future lines of approach towards the Third Five-Year Plan. He acknowledged that letter very promptly. But I do not know what has happened further. As at present there is the Industrial Development Council. I am sorry that the Chief Minister is not here. I wish he had it from me straight instead of getting that information from second hand sources. That does not matter. There is no liaison between the State Industrial Development Council and the Planning Body. When the Industrial Development Council was brought into existence it was intended to be a planning body of the Government of Mysore over the entire field of industries. I am only saying this to show that that body has somehow or other remained an innocuous body. Where it should have functioned as a live wire, it has more or less remained a dead institution. Many of the sub-committees have not functioned and I am surprised to be confronted with the draft Third Five-Year Plan for the State without it being passed through the Industrial Development Council. What has happened here is that the Government appointed for each particular development working groups consisting of officers, *viz.*, the Secretary to Government, the Heads of Departments and one or two under studies. They prepared a working plan at the central level. I consider that planning is a very complicated process. It is a highly technical job. A scientific approach is involved in the preparation of the State Plan. It is not a question of joining together a number of pieces which cannot be joined and presenting the same in the draft plan. I want to know how and to what extent this

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draft plan had been passed through the State Industrial Development Council in so far as it affects the industries. This is where you started. Perhaps you wanted to fill in a few places. Unfortunately or fortunately you have given me a place. It is very rarely we get representation in some of these committees. In spite of my being there and in spite of my bringing to the notice of the Chief Minister this is how you draw up a plan for industries.

Recently I read in the newspaper that they celebrated a Planning Week. Sir, I must say, without casting aspersions on any person, that the sooner the Government takes away the celebrations of the Planning Week from the Information Department, the better it is. I do not know if there were more people representing the people than the officers of the Government. As a matter of duty some of the press representatives were there. The celebration of the week in the mofussil areas is even worse. Is that how you talk of a People's Plan ? The plan must be prepared bottom upwards, from the village level, from the taluk level, from the district level, from the divisional level, from the departmental level, then from the Government level and then from the Legislature level. I should like to know whether the draft Third Five-Year Plan has ever gone through all these stages. This is also unrealistic. You want to tell the people that it is their Plan, that it is the people's Plan and you celebrate the week. I am not either jealous of the Hon'ble Ministers going and making speeches or their getting garlanded which they deserve. But are they the only people for the planning of the entire country ? This is the object with which I suggested to the Chief Minister that there should be on all-party convention at the village level, at the district level, at the State level where the question of planning for the economic development of the country may be thrashed out. Do you mean to say that we would withhold support for any measure to improve the economic resources of the country ? Why do you think that we are not part of the Government ? It is that attitude of democracy that has made us feel touchy about participation in Government ventures.

His Highness the Governor fondly hopes that this plan is intended to enthuse people, to create in them an awareness for improving their standards of living and that Government has done everything. I think this is a statement far from facts and I will be very conservative about the criticism that I wish to make.

I wish to refer to another matter which should not be left to the Information Department. In passing my criticism I have nobody in view. There are no people who have any flair for publicity in the Department. It is unfortunate. In fact, yesterday, I was presiding over a function connected with foreign exchange from the United States of America. In connection with that, what an amount of literature they brought—a car load. We were only forty and all of us could not go through the literature brought from America. How many people in Mysore today know what is a Plan ? To them a Plan means something written in black on paper. I want to know with how many Block Development Councils they have discussed the Draft Plan. I want to know how they focussed the attention of the public on the Plan. In one portion of the Address they say that the Information Department is re-organised; in what manner has that re-organisation taken place to make itself felt in the body politic of the country ? Is there an agent for bringing prominently before the public in the districts the implications of the Plan ? How many district officers have you got ? You want them to work on Rs. 150 to 200 and what incentive they will have to give publicity ? The whole approach is wrong. You do not want to spend on desirable things, but you are generous in other things.

One other matter is that you appointed over one year ago one officer in order to look after film matters. It is hardly necessary for me to say that the film is

one of the recognised media of publicity. What is the work he did? Did he give you a scheme and if so what happened to the scheme? What is the out-turn of his work? Why have you got rid of him?

Sri B. BASAVALINGAPPA (Deputy Minister for Home).—His services could not be utilised.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Why did you appoint him? If he was incompetent and you have removed him, you have now deprived the Department of the services of a films officer, who should have been a valuable addition to the activities of the Department. I am not pleading for the officer. I want a films officer with technical knowledge in order to see that there is planned publicity in the rural areas of the State instead of it remaining on paper. Have you considered the type of publicity issued under the Government of India Scheme of Films Unit? Of course the officer had a permanent place. He is a physics man and he has gone back to his original place. What I say is that you have no vision. In all that you do, in all your activities, you do not display that amount of vision and initiative that is required.

Sri B. BASAVALINGAPPA.—We could not get foreign exchange for establishing a films division.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Have you approved of the scheme formulated by that officer?

Sri B. BASAVALINGAPPA.—In fact, there was a proposal from the officer. We could not implement the same because we could not get foreign exchange. For constituting a films division, we require an enormous sum of money. The Government of India have their own division and are making films for the States too on an all-India basis.

6 P.M.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am fully aware of the existence of the Films Division of the Government of India. One or two States have got their own Films Divisions. I should like to know whether any proposal was made for initiating a Film Unit in our State. If serious attempts had been made, I do not think that the Government of India would have pleaded non-availability of foreign exchange, because a films division is of vital importance for the propagation of planned publicity. If the Government of India say that they cannot find the necessary foreign exchange for the film equipment, we may straightaway tell them that in this part of the country it is not possible to give plan publicity and you should refuse to undertake any work.

Sri C. K. RAJIAH SETTY (Chiknaikanahally).—Has this Government at all approached the Government of India in this matter?

Sri B. BASAVALINGAPPA.—For the information of the Hon'ble Member I may say that we did make enquiries with the Government of India in this matter and the Secretary, Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, said that it was not necessary to set up a separate division at the State level because the Government of India was going to have their own film unit and that they would be responsible for producing films for the entire country.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What is the size of the commitment involved in my proposal to have a film unit. If it is far beyond our resources let us not take it up.

Sri B. BASAVALINGAPPA.—The question does not arise. We wanted to have a very good camera and we could not get it for want of foreign exchange.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House now adjourns and will meet tomorrow at 1 P.M.

The House adjourned at Five Minutes past Six of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Friday, the 4th March 1960.

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